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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

A MATTER OF HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENT.

A master and servant case which came before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction yesterday will appeal to a wide circle of people in Hongkong. The native cook came to the master one day and calmly said that as his father was dead he wanted his wages and liberty to leave at once. Anybody who has lived in the East for any length of time knows that this is one of the commonest excuses offered for sudden disappearances. The average servant has a most prolific system of relations. If it is not his father who has died then it is his No. One mother, or his brother, or some other near and dear person who lives a long distance away. The London office-boy who pleads that he must attend the funeral of his aunt when he wishes to watch a cricket fixture at Lords is a common or garden prevaricator of the truth compared with the native servant who desires to depart from the service of the alien. In the case before the Court however, the servant denied that he had referred to the death of his father. He merely wished to get his wages, in order that he could shake the dust of that house off his sandals. The master refusing to part with the cook detained the wages, with the result that the cook took his grievance to Court and presented it to Mr. A. G. Wise, the "faisne Judge, for decision. In one way the servant over-reached himself. Instead of quietly continuing to follow his occupation as chef, and waiting to be dismissed or, at any rate, remaining at the disposal of his master pending the judgment in his case, he summarily left the house and all its belongings. Thereupon he rendered himself liable to an action for leaving service without due warning, and that is exactly what occurred. The cook sued for a month's wages; the master retorted with a claim—of exactly the same amount—for leaving without notice. There was the usual conflict of evidence, but the learned judge delivered a judgment which would have been worthy of Solomon. In effect he said, "You both win; therefore each will pay the costs of the other's summons." So that neither of the parties won, but actually each lost the money what he had spent on the summons. It is seldom that a person can win and yet lose, but it has happened before, at the totalisator, for instance, as sporting men well know. There is one point in this case, however, which is worth considering. What is a soft-hearted master to do when a servant comes to him with a doleful tale of family troubles, and requests permission to leave at once? Is he to disbelieve the story from top to bottom; or is he to take it on trust and hope for the best? If he pretends to believe the yarn, the probability is that he will at length be imposed upon, and at the most inconvenient season. It may be a cruel doctrine, but the only solution seems to be that no faith should be put in vulgar tales of the kitchen, for if there is any truth in them whatever the parties concerned will so frame matters between themselves that there will be no disturbance of the general household arrangements.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.E. THE Governor has proclaimed that the New Territories' Land Ordinance, 1905, shall come into operation on and from the 1st August next.

ALL the officials of the five Boards in Mukden have been recalled, and the Tartar General is given all the work, including the care of the ancestral tombs.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the dispersal of the Spanish Armada. A month ago another, and more formidable, armada, was also dispersed, and practically annihilated in near-by waters.

VISITORS to Japan are warned that the sea-bathing at Kamakura is very perilous. Professors Junker and Riegelsberger of Tokio were carried out to sea while bathing there, and narrowly escaped drowning.

MONDAY, the 7th August, being a Bank holiday, will be observed as a holiday by the Government departments. The Magistracy will not enjoy the privilege.

IT is reported that those in charge of the boycott have advised parents not to keep their children from attending schools kept by Americans as there is no quarrel with them.

WE are informed on highest authority, that Mr. J. R. Twentymann's resignation from the Dock Company, had absolutely no connection with the threats of a suit for slander mentioned recently by a contemporary.—*Shanghai Times*.

AN Imperial Decree, dated 23rd inst., states.—The post of Governor of Kwangtung is hereby abolished and the Viceroy of Lian Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) is ordered to take charge of the matters hitherto entrusted to the Governor of Kwangtung.

A COPY of an order of the King bringing into operation a Convention between H. B. M. and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation supplementary Article XVIII of the Extradition Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Switzerland on November 26th, 1880, has been received by the Colonial Secretary.

THREE arrived in Penang a day or two ago a launch known for some years to fame as the Empire's launch in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat race. Unfortunately the little steamer has scarcely survived its journey East, says the *S. P. Press*. It was brought out on the *S. S. Bentadi*, but either through bad weather or some other cause its slight hull made of one sixteenth steel plate only, has got doubled up.

MR. J. W. Davison, the very popular and respected Acting American Consul-General here, pending the arrival of Mr. Rodgers, who according to the *N. C. D. News* of the 24th inst., was recovering from typhoid fever, had an attack of heart failure on Friday, which seriously alarmed his numerous friends. He was able, however, to be carried on board a tender for the P. M. S. *Mongolia* on Saturday morning, and it is hoped that the voyage to San Francisco will restore him completely to health.

WHEN the amateur boxer, Geoff. Thorn made such very small potatoes of St. Clair, the much-advertised American champion, at the N. S. C., the other night, one of the many cutting remarks of the evening came from Bill Baxter, who was one of the seconds. After the big Yankee bluff had been knocked clean off his feet for the third time in two minutes, he lay prone on his back, rolling his head and eyes; meantime Thorn, receiving the verdict, left the ring. Bill Baxter bent over St. Clair, still on the ground more scared than hurt, and roared in a whisper like distant thunder, "You can get up; he's put his coat on an' gone home!" This is the St. Clair that fought Sergt. Smith at Calcutta and wanted to go off with the swag.—*Sporting Times*.

ACTIVE boycotting of American goods seems to have already commenced in Shanghai despite the decision arrived at, at the mass meeting held a few days ago by the native merchants. Where hostility is most glaring is in the pulling down and defacing of posters advertising American cigarettes almost as soon as they are put up. Not only are those posters, within easy reach of the hand, destroyed, but pains are taken to get at and tear off the walls those placed in most inaccessible positions, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, and not infrequently may be seen fragments still sticking to the walls inside a shop of bills having received similar treatment. In one place a Japanese worded poster advertising Phoenix cigarettes newly posted up was also torn in two. It is true that some of these posters are put up on private walls, nevertheless they have been allowed to remain before and the fact that they are now torn down is significant.

A CERTAIN rich Chinese who has offices in Peking, Shanghai, Kwangtung and Szechuan has done a great deal for French enterprises in Yunnan, and French paper currency has been introduced by him in that province and the original scheme of building a railway between Yunnan and Annam was that the line was to be completed within five years but now since the Japanese and Russian war commenced the scheme has been changed and within three years the work has to be completed. The finances of that province are in the hands of the said merchant who represents French interests and it may be said that the finances of that province are now controlled by the French. The magistrate of Milo-hsien of Yunnan the other day despatched a deputy who is connected with the railway and a number of the railway guards to survey the line. Frenchmen enraged with the acts of the guards shot two of the guards and the rest received more or less wounds.—*The Universal Gazette*.

BEFORE Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday morning a sanitary inspector prosecuted a milk seller for selling milk adulterated 83%. The inspector stated that he purchased "by proxy" some bottles of milk from defendant's shop in Hollywood Road, and sent them to the Government Analyst for examination. They were examined by Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst, and found, as alleged, to contain 83% of water and sugar.—Mr. G. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. The milk sold was not fresh milk, was not represented to be fresh milk, and fresh milk did not enter into the composition. It was simply the product of the churning of a quantity of condensed tinned milk and crushed ice, which formed a very favourite summer beverage among certain classes, and was in no way represented to be other than what it was, and was not offered when fresh milk was called for. Defendant produced the churn in Court to show the process of preparing these drinks, and the case was adjourned.

THE Korean loan of two million yen was over-subscribed four times.

No case of plague was reported to the authorities during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day.

FOUR Russian prisoners were killed by lightning at Hamadara on the 19th, and one was seriously, and four were slightly, injured.

Mr. F. A. Wing, United States assayer, states that, from information he received from all the northwest territory last winter, the receipt of gold from the northern country this year will total \$22,000,000 (gold), if not more. From the Klondike alone, Mr. Wing predicts an output of from ten to twelve millions.

A TOKIO wire of the 22nd July says that the Prince of Wales has decided to pay a return visit to Japan at the beginning of September next, as Prince and Princess Arisugawa paid a visit to England, in order to conduct to more intimate relations between Great Britain and Japan. In this event it is not unlikely that H.R.H. will be looking in at Hongkong on his way north.

WITH reference to Lord Roberts' earnest appeal to the nation regarding the need of civilian rifle-training it is now ascertained that there are three thousand and six hundred rifle clubs, and two hundred and eighteen thousand riflemen in Switzerland, of whom half are marksmen, and the Swiss Government supplied twenty-two million rounds of rifle ammunition last year.

IN view of the reduction of the British garrison at Cairo, the authorities are about to raise a special force of mounted police, with headquarters at Cairo and Alexandria. Captains and Subalterns of British Cavalry are invited to apply for the new service, which carries extra pay and allowances. The *Times* fears that, as there is a shortage of officers in most British Cavalry regiments, Commanding Officers will be unable to spare gentlemen to meet the requirements of the new force.

A NAVAL correspondent sends to the *Daily Graphic* a photograph of an 18-inch torpedo, with collision head, used for practice on the China Station, after hitting H.M.S. *Glory*. For the purpose of the trials the fleet was divided up into two divisions, which took up positions about four miles apart. At a given signal they started towards each other, so as to pass at a distance of about 1,300 yards, steaming at unknown speeds. When abreast each ship fired her torpedoes. The *Glory* was hit three times. The *Andromeda* fired two torpedoes, both of which struck their targets.

OF late there has been a marked increase in the number of people from the mainland of Japan emigrating to the Hokkaido. During last year 14,500 families consisting of 20,000 men and 21,107 women were registered as settlers in the northern island. Compared with the previous twelve months, there was an increase for last year of about 1,500 in the number of individuals. Divided into their trades, the families settled in the island last year are as follows:—Farmers, 6,052; Fishers, 2,288; Mechanics, 591; Merchants, 1,879; Miscellaneous, 2,879. The occupation of 1,452 was unknown.

IT will be remembered that last week a young girl was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with attempting to commit suicide because she could not get on with her husband's first wife. She was discharged on her sister's undertaking to take care of her in future. Yesterday she went back to her husband's house, and created a disturbance, besides assaulting her husband and his first wife. For this she was again charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning. Her appearance in Court was that of an imbecile, and the Magistrate said she did not appear to be in her right mind, in which opinion Inspector Langley, who was in charge of the case, concurred. His Worship ordered that the girl be detained for medical observation, and adjourned the cases of assault against her *sine die*.

BARON Suyematsu, who has received many inquiries while in London regarding the Japanese method of preparing bracken for food, describes the process in a letter to the *Times*. The young shoots, he says, are taken before the leaves unfold—"the bigger and softer the shoots are the more delectable"—and are soaked in wood ashes and water for a night or so in order to extract the bitterness from them. They are then boiled, the hard parts being cut off, and thrown away. The shoots may then be cut into small pieces, say half an inch long, and boiled in soup and served in the same way as threads of carrots or other vegetables, or they may be boiled in part water and part sauce, somewhat in a similar manner to stews; or they may be served like ordinary asparagus.—*Japan Chronicle*.

WE can scarcely imagine people at home growing about the heat; yet a subject which has recently been under discussion in "tropical" London was that of summer drinks. One paper introduced the subject in the following beautiful phrase: "A summer drink is a matter of moment to partakers of alcohol and to abstainers alike. Indeed, in the opinion of many a suitable beverage is second in importance only to a reasonable thirst. The second of these may be counted upon with a reasonable certainty; the first, however, is apt to fall beneath the standard of enjoyment that its prospect has held forth. There are times when a genuine dryness of the palate, honestly won, is worthy of mature deliberation in order to fix upon the most Sybaritic method by which to encompass its end," and so forth. There is no difficulty in finding the suitable and seasonable thirst in Hongkong at the moment—and the seasonable drink likewise! But if some people took all that time thinking about it they would expire before the soda water was opened.

SOME promoters intend to establish a dock at Moji with a capital of twelve million yen. They have applied to the Department of Home Affairs for a charter.

ADMIRAL Rozhdestvensky has reported to the Russian Admiralty that his four finest battleships were unseaworthy, structurally defective, and unmanageable. With their full complement of coal on board, they drew three feet more than was anticipated.

PHILIP SIMCOCK, chief engineer at the Cement Works, charged with assaulting Yung Yang Heung, a coolie employed in the works, and thereby causing him grievous bodily harm, on the 28th of June last, under circumstances already recorded, again appeared to-day before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. He was remanded as the prosecutor was not yet able to appear in Court to give evidence.

CHUN SHAU, being very anxious to be kept au fait with the hour of day, cast his thoughts about for the best way to secure a watch, and eventually entered the residence of the Rev. J. H. France in Des Vaux Road, Kowloon, and relieved the reverend gentleman of his time-piece. For this the man was arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, and having no defence whatever except that he "wanted to see the time," was given time—two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Japan Barriers' Association to consider the terms of peace has adopted a resolution to the effect that the peace terms must be on such a basis as to strengthen the autonomy of the Empire, to attain which object it is necessary to obtain territorial and other concessions, and to exact an indemnity. Further, the barristers urge, definite arrangements must be made in regard to the garrisoning of military forces of Japan and Russia in certain parts of the dominion of Russia after the conclusion of hostilities.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE case against Cheung Fah, charged with murder, which was remanded from yesterday, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning.—A Chinese constable said that on the 20th ult. he was at the Shaikwan Police Station with sergeant Interpreter Ho Kin Kee, and they read over and interpreted the charge to the defendant, who, after being duly cautioned, made a statement which Ho Kin Kee took down in writing and read over to defendant who signed the same. In that statement defendant said he was sick that night and did not go in the boat, but was playing cards with Lung Po and others in a house at Shaikwan.—Lung Po, a quarryman at Cha-kwo-ling, said accused did not play cards with him on the 20th June last.—Inspector Robertson said that the defendant had been paraded with eleven others in Victoria Goal, when Li Ming was brought in and after looking down the row of men for a moment pointed out defendant. This identification was conducted in the presence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.—The case was here adjourned until Monday next.

THAT enterprising institution known as the Y. M.C.A. frequently sends communications to the Press setting forth the good things it is doing and for which it requires money. The following complaint, which appears in a Shanghai exchange, written by a Chinese, gives a sidelight on the opinion which at least some of the members of the Y.M.C.A. have of their "converted brothers" and suggests that they do not regard their Chinese fellow-men on exactly the same level, as themselves. The letter to which we refer is in the following terms:—The annual sports of the Chinese Public School took place this afternoon on the grounds of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., which were lent to the school especially for the occasion. I am a member of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and also a teacher of a school in Shanghai. Both these institutions received general invitations. When I got there I saw on the programme: "Tea and refreshments for visitors will be served at any time during the proceedings." I went to the boy to ask for some tea, and he told me that tea and refreshments were for foreigners only. I then asked Mr. Ridge, indirectly, and I was told the same. I also heard other Chinese guests complain that they had to pay for the lemonade from the Y.M.C.A. store. Now, I don't see why Chinese should be invited.—*Ex*.—We believe that a satisfactory explanation of the matter was subsequently given.

IF things continue as at present the Victoria Gaol will soon be converted into a sort of "Sailors' Home," for, during the past week, a large number of seamen have been sent to hard labour for various offences against the shipping laws. Another one went to join his comrades this morning for a term of hard labour by order of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on the prosecution of a fireman by Captain Shebeck, of the *S. S. Blackheath*. The captain stated that while in Shanghai the defendant deserted, and turned up again and rejoined the vessel at Taku, just as she was leaving. He was constantly giving trouble on board, as he was disobedient, quarrelsome and impudent to the officers and himself, and although refused leave and warned not to go ashore was frequently absent without leave. The captain added that he had been reluctant to prosecute the man, and yesterday called him, and to give him another chance he told him if he would promise to be of good behaviour and obedient in future, these proceedings would be withdrawn. This made no impression whatever so he was compelled to ask his Worship to deal severely with the defendant in order to make an example of him.—Defendant was asked what he had to say, and, with an insolent grin on his face, replied, "I never asked the captain for leave—I took it." Mr. Hazeland said it was abundantly clear that defendant was a very troublesome man and he would have to go to gaol for three weeks with hard labour.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE PRESS-BOAT
"CAOLIE"

AGROUND OFF SAGHALIEN.

RESCUED BY JAPANESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 29th July,

12.10 p.m.

The German press-boat *Caolie* (formerly the *Wuchang*) has been aground off Cape Patience, Saghalien.

She was refloated by Japanese.

[It will be remembered that the *Caolie* was recently reported as lost, but on the 7th inst. our Shanghai correspondent wired us to the effect that the report was not confirmed.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

REPORTED JAPANESE ASSURANCE

CONCERNING PEACE TERMS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 29th July,

12.10 p.m.

It is reported from Washington that Japan has assured China that one of the conditions of peace will be that she will insist upon Russia evacuating Manchuria and restoring the country to China.

GERMAN S.S. "LYDIA"

CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 29th July,

12.10 p.m.

The Japanese captured the German steamer *Lydia* off the Loochoo Islands on Thursday last.

THE EXPEDITION TO SAGHALIEN.

JAPANESE REPORTED TO BE BUILDING A RAILWAY.

A Shanghai telegram to the *Osaka Jiji* states that the *China Gazette* has published the following Harbin despatch dated July 16:—A severe engagement took place in the locality between Elan and Vladimirovka, Saghalien, on the 11th, when, after fighting most bravely, the Russian Volunteer detachment which opposed the Japanese retreated to a mountainous district. Japanese reinforcements of cavalry and infantry camped in tents at Povi, ten versts north of Vladimirovka, and a part of them proceeded to the scene of action to support the Japanese force engaged. On the 14th, two Japanese torpedo-boats were sighted in America bay, while several Japanese warships were reported to have entered Oga bay. Three thousand Japanese labourers have landed at Korsakoff, for the purpose of constructing a railway.

The *Japan Times* states that the War Office has received an offer from Mr. Eisuyo Sasaki, Fukushima-mura, Matsumaye district, Hokkaido, of several thousand copies of a conversation book in the native language of Kabafuto (Saghalien). Before the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Sasaki had been engaged in fishery in Kabafuto, and toward the end of June last year, he proceeded to Gensan for a similar purpose, when his vessel was sunk by the Russian torpedo boats. He and the crew under him were subsequently sent home by the military authorities. The conversation book is of his own compilation.

It is stated that disease and demoralisation among his troops have forced General Linievitch to abandon the idea of taking the offensive.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Namang*) 30th inst.
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 31st inst.
German (*Prins Sigismund*) 31st inst.
German (*Prins Bittel Friedrich*) 31st inst.
American (*Doric*) 1st prox.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 1st prox.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th prox.
The *S. S. Athol* arrived at New York on 23rd inst.

The *S. S. Zafiro* left Manila on 29th inst., and is due here on 31st inst. at 5 p.m.
The Boston S. S. Co.'s *S. S. Tremont* sailed on 27th inst., for Manila and Hongkong.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *S. S. Candia* left Singapore for this port on 29th inst., at 10 a.m.
The N. G. I. S. S. Co.'s *S. S. Capri* left Singapore for this port this morning, and may be expected here on 3rd prox.
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s *S. S. Doric* left Shanghai this morning at daybreak, and will be due in Hongkong early Monday morning.
The Imperial German Mail *S. S. Scharnhorst* left Shanghai via Foochow on Saturday at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *S. S. Manchuria* will leave Kobe on 30th inst., at 10 p.m., for Hongkong via Shanghai and Manila. She is due to arrive in Hongkong on 13th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

[Official.]

OPERATIONS ON SAGHALIEN.

CAPTURE OF STORES.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:

Tokio, 28th July, 10 p.m.

The commander of the flotilla, which was dispatched to Kasli Bay (opposite to Alexandrovsky, Karafuto, about 60 miles north-east thereof) from Admiral Kataoka's squadron, reports that on the afternoon of the 24th instant, we landed near Kiestakh and found the lighthouse deserted. At the other end of the lighthouse, the building connected therewith by telephone, containing 21 badsteads, was also deserted.

The lighthouse has grand storehouses full of provisions. Later on we proceeded deeper into the port and when we reached near Basalt Island, we witnessed four guns mounted at the place where the telegraph office stands in Alexandrovsky (in Kasli Bay).

When two of these guns fired on us, we immediately responded and silenced the enemy.

Subsequently conflagration broke out in the town and what seemed to be a magazine was exploded.

[Reuter's.]

Russia in the Far East.

LONDON, 27th July.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires, that M. de Witte, at an interview published there, is reported to have declared that the institution of the viceroyalty in the Far East was the principal cause of the war, as it constituted a provocation to China, Japan, Great Britain and America, and corresponded neither with the real strength nor the true interests of Russia in the Far East, particularly in the Pacific Ocean, where Russia, properly speaking, had no interests.

The Russo-Japanese War.

Later.

General Linewich reports that the Japanese landed a battalion at Castries Bay, south of the mouth of the Amur, on the 24th inst.

Norway.

It is reported that the Kaiser is proposing a Hohenzollern Prince for the Norwegian Crown.

Autumn Cruise of the Channel Fleet.

The Admiralty has decided that the Channel squadron will cruise in the Baltic Sea in August and September and will visit the Scandinavian ports.

Russian Cruisers in the Red Sea. The Russian cruiser *Kubak* stopped the British steamer *Fazika* in the Red Sea on Tuesday.

ASSESSMENT OF THE COLONY.

Evidence of the expansion of Hongkong in the direction of house property is furnished in the report on the assessment of the Colony for the year 1905-1906, and submitted to Government by Mr. Arthur Chapman. By order of H. E. the Governor in Council a new valuation has been made of the city of Victoria, the Hill district, Kowloon Point, Yau-nan, Hung-hong, Mongkoktsui, Shaui-kan, and Tai-hang. The result of this is that the rateable value of the whole Colony which, when the Assessor's report was issued last year, stood at \$9,000,000, has risen to \$10,500,000, an increase, in round figures, of \$500,000, equivalent to 5.88 per cent. The city of Victoria shows an increased rateable value of 5.86 per cent, the Hill district of 7.84 per cent, Kowloon Point 11.97 per cent, Hung-hong 0.26 per cent, Mongkoktsui 7.73 per cent, Shaui-kan 37.33 per cent, Tai-hang 63.99 per cent, Kowloon villages 4.11 per cent, and New Kowloon 0.60 per cent. The re-valuation of Yau-nan has resulted in a small decrease of 1.06 per cent, while the rateable value of the Hongkong villages, i.e., all places on the Island not separately mentioned above, has decreased by 0.61 per cent. One hundred and eighty-four new, or rebuilt, tenements have been added to the city rent list, besides 47 improved tenements, with an aggregate rateable value of \$360,815. Against that 57 assessments have been cancelled owing to tenements having been pulled down, or being in other respects unrateable. After the deduction on this account, amounting to \$51,300, the net increase, is returned at \$309,515. In the rest of the Colony, the increase in the rateable value is \$22,035, while in New Kowloon it is given as \$235. The number of reported vacant tenements in the city of Victoria averaged about 165 monthly, against 155 per month last year.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 20th 12.35 p. The barometer has risen in S. China.

Pressure is lower over the interior of China, and highest over the Pacific to the E. of Formosa and over the S part of the China Sea.

Fresh S. and SE. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh S. to SW. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast.—Moderate S. to SE. winds; squally and showery at first, improving later.

Returns from the North are lacking this morning. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted.

SHANGHAI WHARVES.

THE CONGESTION OF GODOWNS.

The congested state of public wharves and godowns in Shanghai is such a matter of general discussion at the present moment that the following resume of the position of the various wharves and godowns may also serve as an indication of future alterations necessitated by changed conditions of the Whangpoo and the increased tonnage entering the harbour.

The prosperity of a port like Shanghai very much depends upon the docks, docking and wharfage facilities it can offer vessels, and although Shanghai possesses sufficient docks to more than do all the work necessary, the wharf and godown accommodation requires extensive enlargement.

Commencing with the Pootung side, the Tung-kah-doo Wharf, recently built by the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., is in itself excellent, but of little use to the port owing to its being so far away from the centre of trade, too far off for coast work and its approach is too dangerous for, over sea, heavily laden steamers to pass through the great number of junks and native boats moored alongside the native bund; but more about this later on.

The Chang-Ka-Pang Wharf, owned by Chinese, with Messrs. Melchers & Co. as agents, is well built with a deep water frontage of 850 ft. while adjoining it is the Osaka Shosen Kaisha with about 630 ft. deep water frontage. Following this is the East Asiatic with about 450 feet frontage, but this is not very much used as a public wharf and at the present the Russian intended war vessels are moored there. After this comes the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Yang-kah-du Wharf, with 920 feet of the deepest water frontage in Shanghai, and especially built under the superintendence of Mr. O. Middleton for the storage of tribute rice and has more godown accommodation than any other place of its size in the port.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Wharf, of about 1,600 ft. frontage comes next. Under the superintendence of Messrs. Davis and Thomas, it has only recently been built for their coasting steamers. With Messrs. Melchers & Co. as agents, then comes the Mani-Du Wharf, owned by Chinese, with 340 ft. frontage; and adjoining it is the old P. & O. Wharf with fine godown accommodation, at present owned by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. However, owing to its extremely shallow water it is of very little use to shipping.

Below the Point there is the Shanghai and Hongkong Co.'s Pootung Wharf, which is now being developed and large godowns are in course of erection which will be of great service to shipping and profitable to the Company which owns it. Below Boyd's New Dock there are the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Eastern Wharves, with 2,000 ft. of the deepest water frontage in Shanghai, 600 ft. of which are leased to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. and known as the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co. Originally this was a brick mill and the bricks of our present Cathedral were mostly manufactured on its foreshore. It was sold and converted into a tannery, which also did not prove successful. Fifteen years ago it was purchased by Mr. O. Middleton, on account of Mr. Ching Chong and late Mr. Makie-Tehong, for a very small sum and, turned into a wharf for the storage of kerosine oil. This property was eventually taken over by the C.M.S.N. Co. and now it boasts a large share of the wharfage of the port. However, the Company, like the River Conservancy, is very slow in putting up adequate buildings to accommodate its water frontage, although, the statement is made on the authority of one of the Directors of the Company, it clears a net profit of from 28 to 34 per cent. per annum.

The next wharf is that of the Chinese Engineering Company. Then there are various kerosene oil wharves owned by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. and one by Messrs. Mayer, Lambke & Co. These are used for bulk oil (oil coming up in vessels and pumped out into the tanks, the oil afterwards being canned and cased on the premises). Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's new site, has just recently been bounded, is a splendid piece of property and will no doubt in the near future be used for their Blue Funnel boats.

Then there is the recently erected grand line of wharves built by the Standard Oil Co. for their own private use, under the superintendence of Messrs. Carr and Carter.

On reading the foregoing, it is easy to notice that the trend of wharf building is inclined to be more down river than up and this is owing to the deep water, on the Pootung side capable taking deep draft vessels at any state of the tide, and it is safe to say it will not be many years before more wharves will be built in this vicinity.

On the Shanghai side of the River there are the C. M. S. N. Co.'s Kia-to-Yuen Wharves, which have a length of 1,750 ft. and are exclusively used for the benefit of the Company's steamers, but if worked under Western management could easily be made to accommodate one-third of the coasting work of Shanghai. A good many of their buildings are dilapidated and not suitable for the storage of valuable cargo.

On the leased foreshore of the French Bund a great many of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Northern boats discharge and load. Further down the Nippon Yusen Kaisha own the most up-to-date wharf and the finest godowns in Shanghai. This Company has spared no expense whatever in constructing their wharves and taking up every foot of available room. The contrast between it and the adjoining property, Herd's Wharf, is most conspicuous. The next wharf is that of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Central Wharf, which is also very valuable and is now being remodelled and three-story warehouses constructed under the superintendence of Messrs. Alkinson & Dallas. The Wharves of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., have been rapidly remodelled and large and extensive godowns erected, but still there is not sufficient room to accommodate their con-

situents. In fact, on the best authority it may be said that all the wharves and godowns in Shanghai are frightfully congested and are not able to work vessels with the despatch necessary.

At the C. M. S. N. Co.'s Hongkew wharf the godowns are old, small and not at all adapted to the requirements of the port. If this Company would only develop their properties and build up-to-date warehouses, they would have a splendid future before them. The Ningpo Wharf, now owned by the Shanghai and Hongkew Co., originally belonged to the C. M. S. N. Co., who sold it to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the Agents of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Unfortunately for the shareholders, they sold half of this property to the Spanish Fathers, who in turn sold it to the late Geo. McBain who sold it to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, where their River steamers and other steamers and other light draft boats discharge.

It will be seen that the C. M. S. N. Co. and the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., own premier positions as regards Wharf property. The latter, owing to a weak management listening to the vapourings of a shareholder, just recently spent sufficient money in wharfing their River frontage at Tung-kah-doo to develop the whole of their Pootung wharf. Had this been done they would have been in receipt of a very good revenue on their outlay, for, although, as before said, the Tung-kah-doo has a fine river frontage, the place is too far away from the centre of trade, and it will be found that before the volume of tonnage increases wharves will be built further down the river where the risk of navigation is less and where vessels can lie at their berths with water under their keels. At the best, this property could only expect to store raw cotton and kerosine oil which is not generally considered a profitable business. Besides, by the time the wharves are erected these wharves will probably be in a bad state of repair. It is true they are fully occupied at the present moment with the interned Russian transients, but when the latter are free to depart, where is the revenue coming from to repay this tremendous outlay?

The time is fast approaching when wharves will have to be built at Wonsung to accommodate the large Ocean Liners now running from Europe and America—the Liners which now have to discharge all their cargo into lighters at enormous expense. There is no reason why wharves and warehouses should not be erected at Wonsung, and certain it is that it will only be a matter of a few years before this is taken in hand, and there is little doubt but what it will prove a success to the Company which carries it out. The goods can either be water-borne or come by rail, but to come by rail a trunk line would have to be built, with a terminus near the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. This, naturally, would also benefit the Liners both as regards cost and despatch, and would lessen freight charges.

Even if the big liners, which at present cannot cross the Bar to come up to Shanghai, were able to do so, they would consider it too dangerous an experiment as the River is getting so shallow and narrow. The Harbour Authorities are frequently at their wit's end to give a berth to the vessels that do cross the Bar and come up to Shanghai to discharge their cargo. Very often they have to remain alongside the various wharves until their final departure to sea owing to there not being sufficient water and swinging space in the River.

For the little interest that has been taken by the Western Governments, especially Great Britain, who paid for years 65 per cent. of the entire tonnage dues levied on shipping for the lighting of the coast and improvement of navigation generally, Shanghai is now suffering, because had they insisted that a portion of this revenue should be set aside for the improvement of the Whangpoo, instead of being sent up to the Imperial Government, the harbour would now be able to accommodate the deepest draft ships that can cross the Outer Bar.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The following are the principal scores for the Governor's Cup for the month of July.

J. C. Gow	65	scr. 66
Hon. W. Chatham	37	26=65
Hon. H. L. May	57	4=63
J. H. Pidgeon	51	scr. 61
W. Ratten	61	scr. 60
C. E. H. Davis	50	4=60
J. Rankin	50	10=60
W. Goodfellow	59	scr. 59
A. Mackenzie	39	scr. 59
W. Dobbs	49	4=57
H. W. Slade	43	14=57
A. J. Williams	48	4=56
Sir Francis Pigott	51	4=55
E. W. Dawson	49	4=55
Sir Henry Berkeley	31	24=55
A. Blouey	42	12=54
F. Maxfield	40	14=54
W. B. Boyce	42	12=54
G. H. Wakeman	53	scr. 53
A. Brown	47	4=53
Allan Cameron	45	4=53
J. Hutchings	37	16=53
D. Tolan	40	12=52
J. C. Peier	49	2=51
L. C. Bird	47	4=51
C. Cotter	47	4=51
R. E. O. Bird	45	6=51
J. Whittall	41	6=51
W. G. Winterburn	49	scr. 49
Hon. G. Stewart	41	8=49
Hon. L. A. M. Johnston	39	10=49
W. H. T. Davies	42	4=48
A. G. Newington	43	4=47
A. Moir	41	6=47
J. McCubbin	40	6=46
W. T. Edwards	35	10=45
Rev. C. H. Hickling	25	16=41
E. W. Terrey	28	12=40

Mr. J. C. Gow therefore will hold the Cup for the month of August and at the same time becomes the winner of one of the *China Mail* Cups.

The King's Park Range will not be available for shooting until Saturday, 12th August.

THE BATTERY PATH MYSTERY.

AN ARREST.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Aaron Ellis, a tailor's cutter, was charged for "that he did wilfully, maliciously and of malice aforethought kill and murder Richard Sampson, gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery, and member of the Garrison police, on the 17th July, at Battery Path in this Colony."

Mr. J. Hanson, Chief Inspector of Detectives, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring appeared for the prisoner and pleaded "not guilty."

Upon the case being called on Chief Inspector Hanson applied for a remand, which was granted for one week.

It will be remembered that early on the morning of the 18th inst., the body of a gunner in the R. G. A. was found lying on Battery Path, about 150 feet below the Sanitary Board office, and was removed to the mortuary, where a post-mortem examination proved the man to have met his death through a fractured skull, and it was understood that he must have fallen from the upper bend of the road and so met his death, no suspicion of foul play being then entertained. But at the funeral of the deceased a Chinese lad came forward and said that he had seen the deceased going up Battery Path on the morning in question followed by a civilian and two European women, and that the civilian struck the soldier and knocked him down. This was reported to the police, and the consequent investigations led to the arrest of the prisoner yesterday afternoon, by Chief Inspector Hanson and Sergeant O'Sullivan, in the billiard-room of the Hongkong Hotel.

NAVAL NOTES.

H. M. S. *Glory* left for England this morning.

The British gunboat *Sandpiper*, after a week's stay at Wuchow, left for Canton on Wednesday morning.

It is reported that the German fleet is expected to pass the summer at Peitaiho, where the Admiral will be the guest of the German Minister.

DOCKYARDS V. PRIVATE FIRMS.

In defence of the policy of sending to private firms work that could be done in the dockyards, it is urged that it is advisable for the Admiralty to give the private yards enough patronage to induce them to lay themselves out for the expeditious completion of naval contracts. That we should require all the shipbuilding resources the country possesses in time of war is certain. But either the Admiralty mis-manages or the private firm does not always come up to expectation in the matter of quick delivery. Of this Pembroke furnishes an example. Owing to her 7.6 inch guns not being ready for delivery by the contractor, the completion of the new armoured cruiser *Warrior* will be seriously delayed. A similar thing seems likely to happen in the case of the new armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*. This is the reverse of satisfactory, and does not speak very highly for the way in which armament contracts are arranged. Such remarks do not, of course, apply to our own docks, as witness the eulogistic reference made to them in home journals a few weeks since.

SHIPPING TITANIC.

The wreck of the *Kohila Maru* has been sold for ¥20,000.

Nagasaki, notwithstanding its sheltering hills, suffered in the typhoon on the 17th and 18th inst. The cable of the Korean str. *Yoku* parted, and she stranded on Hiradogoya, but was afterwards got afloat again.

The *Anegawa-maru* formerly a Russian hospital ship was the first Russian steamer to be raised at Port Arthur, and it is now at a certain naval station in Japan. According to the *Jiji*, the cabin and berth arrangements are excellent in every way. The only damage to the steamer is two large holes in her side, below the waterline, the engine and all other machinery being complete and undamaged. The upper part above the 'tween deck was never below water, and the steamer can be used after very little repairing.

A REAL DRAMA OF LOVE AND LEPROSY.

We take from the *Japan Mail* the following outline of a lurid Tokio drama in real life:—"About seven weeks ago there died in Tokio a celebrated poet, Mr. Toguchi Neisai. He was also a member of the Lower House. Inheriting a taint of leprosy, which, indeed, had declared itself in his person, Mr. Toguchi entered into a compact with his brother, an eminent Professor of the University, and his younger sister, that all should remain unmarried so that their family might die with them. In their household, however, was a young student called Takebayashi Danzaburo, and between him and the young lady an intrigue sprang up. It ended in their marriage with the reluctant consent of the two brothers. But the conduct of the student became ultimately so outrageous that he was divorced and expelled from the family circle. By and bye Toguchi Neisai died suddenly, and there his story might have ended had not Danzaburo been apprehended on suspicion of murdering a druggist, Konishi. After the examination of the suspect orders were given for the disinterment of Toguchi's remains, and they are now undergoing chemical analysis. The yellow journals of Tokio are full of the history. But it may prove a myth after all."

We may add that there appears to be a substantial amount of truth in this remarkable story. It is now stated by vernacular papers that the chemical analysis of Mr. Toguchi's remains has resulted in traces of poison being found, and also that the deceased's sister has been arrested.—*Kobe Herald*.

THE NEW REGIME AT DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

GOOD PROGRESS WITH THE SUNKEN VESSELS.

The *Asahi* publishes the following private report from Port Arthur:—

Over seventy vessels, mostly of comparatively small size, have already been refloated. Of the large warships, only the armoured cruiser *Bayan* and the battleship *Peresvet* have at present been brought to the surface, but the authorities are now engaged in refloating the *Pollava*, *Retvyan*, *Pobeda*, *Pollada*, and some others, and it is believed that all these will be fit for service after undergoing repairs. The hospital ship *Amur*, which is lying on her side in the dock, is believed to be useless, and she will therefore be shortly broken up. As a mark of satisfaction at the good progress achieved, Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station, gave a dinner to a number of the officers and officials at Port Arthur and Tairen (Dalny) on the 7th inst. The Civil Administration was proclaimed at Port Arthur on the 23rd ult. Women have now been given permission to go to Tairen, and about a hundred of them are expected there shortly. A restaurant in the Japanese style is about to be established at Port Arthur. Provisions and other articles are not dear, and the troops and civilians are not labouring under any inconvenience.

In connection with the above a Tokio wire to the *N. C. D. News*, dated 22nd July, states: The pumping out of the *Pollava* at Port Arthur was begun early yesterday (Friday) morning, and she was refloated at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

Advices from Shanghai, dated the 24th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 192 cash, and at Tls. 196 for December. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 67 for July, and at Tls. 70/71 for December. Farnham, Boyds Tls. 139 for July.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 190 for July. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 67 for July, at Tls. 69/69½ for October, and at Tls. 71 for December. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 139 cash, and at Tls. 139/138 for July. Langkats at Tls. 190 for July.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	110/11
Do. 3 months' sight	110/11 1/16
Do. 6 months' sight	110/11 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	236½
America—Bank T.T.	45½
Germany—Bank T.T.	192½
India T.T.	140½
Do. demand	141
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71
Singapore T.T.	6 3/4 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	92½
Java—Bank T.T.	113½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	110/11 15/16
5 months' sight L/C	110/11 15/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	46½
4 months' sight do	47½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	111 3/16
4 months' sight France	240½
6 months' sight do	241
4 months' sight Germany	192½
Bar Silver	27½
Bank of England rate	21½
Sovereign	10.58

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follow:—	
	Per picul
Malwa New	1,180
" Old	1,250/1,280
" Older	1,300/1,330
" Highest	1,370
	Per chest
Patna New	1,112
Bengales New	1,065
Periana " "	780/800

To-day's Advertisements.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "DEN OF CROMBIE," FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [785]

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

FINE FRESH SAUSAGES

Made by our European Butcher.

ONLY 25 CENTS A LB.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [45]

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

MAKERS OF

HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THIS

CLIMATE.

UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

OF THE

FINEST MATERIALS,

AND UNDER THE

PERSONAL SUPERVISION

OF

FIRST-CLASS EXPERT EUROPEAN

MANAGEMENT.

TUNERS,

POLISHERS,

REPAIRERS.

"EVERYTHING

KNOWN IN MUSIC."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

TALKING MACHINES.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	4th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	30th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	7th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	15th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"STENTOR"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	29th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"YANGTZE"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	26th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	7th August.
	"JASON"	3rd September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	17th August.

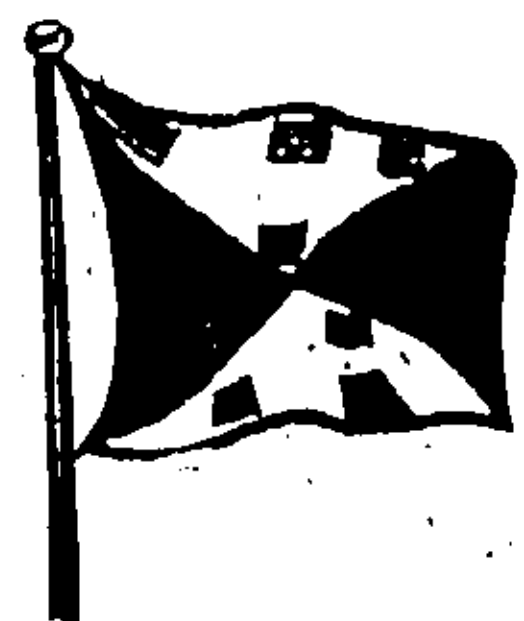
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1905. [1]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWANGYANG"	31st July.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	31st "
MANILA	"TAMING"	1st August.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	2nd "
ILOILO	"SUNOKIANG"	4th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	8th "

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** AGENTS. [6]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships.—Electric
Light.—Perfect Cuisine.—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 5th August, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 12th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**
GENERAL MANAGERS. [5]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
"INDRAWADI"				THURSDAY, 10th August.
"SIERRA BLANCA"				20th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**
General Agents. [11]**BOO CHEONG,**
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cylinders
and Ellipse Duplicator.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [14]**TSANG FOO & CO.,**
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
8, DES VOEUX ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
prices, and with all possible despatch.
Notice Moderate. Telephone No. 329.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [6]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "YING KONG"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 7.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [14]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons. Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [17]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, SRABAYA & SAMARANG, HOPKANG	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN via KUDAT	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, 3rd August, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 5th August, Noon.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan,
Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [46]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	August 12th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	September 1st, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	September 26th, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 14th, "

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on August 2nd.
The S.S. "Aragonia" left Portland on July 22nd, and is expected to arrive here on August 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENARY,"

Capt. Sarchet, will be despatched as above, on
or about 2nd August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [756]EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th
August, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [754]

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yok On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KONG,"

1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. I. Page, will leave Hongkong for
Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
and FRIDAY, EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,
returning to Hongkong every THURSDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.On SUNDAYS she makes an EXCURSION
TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at
8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about
7.30 P.M.The "YING KONG" is especially fitted for
these runs, is the newest, fastest and most
luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and
is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot
and cold water is supplied.FARES:
First Class single journey to Canton \$3.00
Second " " " " " 1.50First class single journey to Macao 1.00
" return " " " " " 2.00
Second " single " " " " 80 Cents.
" return " " " " " \$1.50Third " single " " " " 30 "
" return " " " " " 50 "Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only.
Wine and Spirit of the best brand are used.The Wharf in Hongkong is at the West end
of Wing Lok Street.The Wharf in Macao is the same as the
S.S. "Perseus."For further information, apply to the Office of
YUK ON S. S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,
or to

Messrs. WENDT & Co., Canton Agents.

S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [573]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

Steamship About

"ST. HUGO" 12th August, 1905.

"SHIMOSA" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [573]

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally

suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accur-

ate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-

ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best

medium for advertising in China. It circulates

largely among all classes of the community,

is the largest daily newspaper and has a

wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-

ing advertisements.

The type used is a standard for setting

advertisements is similar to this, unless we are

instructed to display the advertisement, when

any effective style of type will be adopted

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the

inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements

can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements

will be repeated and charged for until coun-
manded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES,

PAMPHLETS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS

All job printing is done under European

supervision, well turned out, free from error,
and remarkably cheap atTHE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.Estimates given for all classes of work on
application toTHE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.,
1, Ice House Road
Hongkong.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

The Singapore correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* betrays grave uneasiness as to the future of Tanjong Pagar—his fears, which we trust are groundless, being based upon the discomforting apprehension that the Crown Agents may be allowed to take a hand in the purchase of stores, etc. for the proposed great extensions. On that issue he writes:—"Another important point to be considered is whether the Crown Agents shall be allowed to control the purchase of stores, engage men, and draw commissions. If the Crown Agents are allowed to have anything whatever to do with the matter Singapore might as well let the present state of affairs continue. The Colony cannot afford to pay commissions to the Crown Agents, nor can it afford to have repeated here the Colombo tug boat fiasco or the Colombo coaling station failure. As business men, the new Board will know how to get the best value for their money. If the Board is to do its work thoroughly, it should be insisted upon, before each individual member takes office, that it should be entirely free from domination by the Crown Agents. With the force of the construction of the Singapore-Kranji Railway always before their eyes one has hopes of the new Board showing a bold front to the Crown Agents. Judging from the list of members of the new Board, the local correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* will have had his fears dissipated by this time, and will doubtless have announced that fact in his paper. The gentlemen now in charge of the destinies of Tanjong Pagar are intelligent members of a commercial community whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the Crown Agents. Therefore it is to be assumed that the latter incubi will not have even a 'peep' on the contracts at Tanjong Pagar. It would be a queer scandal if they had. Where the apprehension may well lay heavy as regards these Agents, however, is in respect of the proposed Harbour Extension job, which though bad in itself, and disapproved by every trader in the town, is nevertheless the bid of a Crown Agents consulting engineer, and calculated to cost anything from 15 to 30 millions. As such, it seems to be also the cherished project of Government. The people, of course, will have to pay; but it is doubtful whether—unless concerted and early action be taken—the people will be able to keep out the sticky fingers of the Crown Agents. Unless they contrive to do so, however, the superfluous burden of the Harbour Scheme will be heavier than even Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews intended it; and in the end it may be expected to turn out as fantastic a fiasco as the prototype, the Colombo alleged Breakwater.—*Strait Times*.

A MYSTERIOUS MONUMENT.

WHY DOES STONE MOVE?

In the cemetery at Marion, Ohio, there is a monument which has attracted widespread attention, especially among the scientists of the State. Resting upon a large stone base is a stone ball 6 inches in diameter, weighing 4,200 pounds. For some time past, says the *New York Tribune*, the stone has been slowly turning upon its base, revolving about a horizontal axis in a direction from north to south. All sorts of theories have been advanced to explain the phenomenon, but no decision has been reached. The ball originally rested in a socket provided on the base, the spot on the ball which fitted in the die not being polished. A few years ago Mr. C. B. Merchant, a local banker, erected the monument. In August, 1904, an employee of the cemetery observed that the unpolished spot of the ball had become visible, and that the ball had revolved nearly 20 inches in a northerly direction from its original resting place. Since that time a regular systematic inspection of the phenomenon has been made, the result being an unquestionable establishment of proof that the ball is continuously and regularly moving. Between August and December examinations show that the ball has moved five inches.

An investigation showed that the ball in no way had been fastened to its base the builders expecting that its weight would hold it in place. When the matter was reported to them they replied by saying that they had never in their experience heard of such a phenomenon. All sorts of inquiries were made, bringing a varied lot of replies and explanation. The State geologist, Mr. E. Orton, assigns the rotation to two causes. First, the ball becomes more heated in the sunshine than the heavy base and consequently expands more, giving rise to a slight creeping. The ensuing contraction, he says, is probably not enough to take up the displacement caused by the heat in the earlier part of the day. Secondly, the circumference of the sphere probably leans out on one side, giving rise to a pulling stress between the ball and base upon which it rests. All sorts of ludicrous explanations have been offered, prominent among which is one by a person who maintains that it "is the work of the spirits." Some have even gone so far as to say that some miscreant has been playing a joke on the cemetery officials. Those expounding this theory hold that when the employes first made this discovery, the news which was published in the local papers, this miscreant began his work of "prying" it around little by little from time to time. Of course, no credence is given to this story. The ball is far too heavy for that. So the mystery remains.

BOTTLES AND APPENDICITIS.

The danger of appendicitis run by those who are in the habit of drinking non-alcoholic beverages from bottles fitted with red rubber-rings is a topic in the "Lancet."

Red rubber, it is asserted, contains a considerable amount of antimony. This metal, maintains Dr. Pond, who is responsible for the indictment of the rubber, is known to be exceedingly deleterious to the stomach and digestive organs. In its action on them it acts the key to the mystery of the ever-increasing number of people suffering from appendicitis and similar diseases, traceable again to the employment of the rubber rings in bottles.

The rubber becomes broken by use, and non-intoxicating beverages dissolve the antimony contained in the fragments. The pieces are swallowed as a rule at meal time, when the stomach is full of food. Owing to the relaxing effect of antimony on the muscles, a slight movement of the body only is then required to force one of the fragments into the blind canal, and appendicitis follows.

In support of his new theory Dr. Pond quotes several cases.

In one instance the only person in a family of nine who drank non-alcoholic fluids was subject to appendicitis. Nine of his own patients who suffered from the disease were confirmed in the use of such drinks; while, during the last few years he has met with some, here of otherwise healthy persons suffering from stomachic complaints, the patients in each instance being addicted to drinking from bottles fitted with red rubber rings.

THE BUDDHIST RUINS IN JAVA.

If most people were asked to name those countries of the world in which are still to be found splendid architectural remains of bygone civilisations, a correspondent of the *Globe*, the names of Egypt, India, Syria, and Mexico, would at once be forthcoming; but few would place the island of Java on the list, yet not one of these could show ruins more numerous or more splendid. This may seem an exaggeration, but the same opinion has been universally expressed by the most eminent writers on the subject. As to the date of the rise and fall of a civilisation which has left behind it such splendid memorials, authorities are much at variance, but for the most part they are placed between the beginning of the Eighth or Ninth centuries of our era. Certain it is, however, that at one time the island must have been ruled by a Hindu or Buddhist people far advanced in the arts of architecture and sculpture.

Among the finest and best preserved of these ruins is the great temple known as the Tjandi Brubudur situated near the centre of Java in the Sultanate of Djokjakarta. Originally designed probably as a dagaba resting place, for portions of the statues of Buddha this building rises in the form of a terraced pyramid, the part at present above ground being about 350 feet square by about 132 feet high. The terraces at present visible are seven in number, the whole being surrounded by a dome thirty feet in height. Each of these terraces is covered on the inner wall formed by a series of bas-reliefs, which for extent, variety, and artistic merit have probably no their equals in the world. Running in a double tier round the lower galleries and in a single tier round the upper ones, they are estimated to have a total length of over three miles and represent by a continuous series of pictures not only the birth and life of the Lord Buddha in his final incarnation, but also a large number of the "jataka," or previous lives of the Master in the gradually ascending forms of animals and of men in various positions in life, and record his good deeds in each of those lives. Thus we have the story of the Bodhisattva when on earth in the form of a hare. Indra the Lord of Heaven, in the form of a traveller, weary and hungry, comes down to test the virtues of the various beings. He receives fish from an antelope, a dish of curries from a jackal, and fruit from a monkey; but the poor hare, having nothing else to offer, presents his own body to the hungry stroller and throws himself on a fire to be roasted. Interrupted now in many places by the work of a continuous series of earthquakes, tropical storms and (fatal to the Buddhist deities), this wonderful picture story runs up through gallery after gallery to where, in the central dome, entirely enclosed in and hidden, stood the final image of the Master, free from any ornament, crown, or aureole, the Buddha raised above all earthly desires or passions.

In the whole of the series at present above ground there were originally no fewer than 2,441 complete bas-relief pictures, of which 988 are still in a fair state of preservation. There were, in addition, in niches round the terrace walls, 441 statues of Buddha larger than life, besides smaller ones past counting. The whole of this work is done in soft stone, easy to manipulate, but in the hardest and most intractable kind of lava and trachyte. Alfred Russel Wallace, in his classical work on the Malay Archipelago, remarks: "The amount of human labour still expended on the Great Pyramids of Egypt sinks into insignificance when compared with that required to complete this sculptural hill-temple in the interior of Java." This is, however, one peculiar point in the construction which tends to show that the builders were not good engineers as they were sculptors and architects. Round the entire base there runs what looks like a broad pavement of cubes of stone laid, but not cemented, together. This broad pavement has been removed in sections, each section being replaced in turn, and underneath was found another and larger layer of those good visible, and of which the walls, but not entirely covered with 160 more bas-relief pictures in fine preservation. These were photographed and covered in again. The total mass of squared block of stone covering this hidden terrace amounts to 7,000 cubic yards. The conclusion is inevitable that this hidden terrace was meant for the original lower terrace, but that with the building partly completed, and the first set of sculptures still unfinished, the builders found that their foundations were too weak for the huge structure, and were obliged to sacrifice one terrace to strengthen them. Had not this been necessary the building would have stood up even more colossal than it is. The temple of Brubudur is only one among many in Java. At the village of Prambanan, also near Djokjakarta, are the ruins known as "Chandi Cwa," or the "Thousand Temples," consisting of an outer parallelogram of 84 small temples, a second of 76, a third of 64, a fourth of 44, and a fifth, of inner one, of 28; in all 296 small temples in five concentric parallelograms. In the centre is a large and beautifully ornamented cruciform inner temple. Most of the smaller temples are in ruins, but some are still fairly perfect.

At Loto-Jongran, close by, are fifteen small and six large temples to Hindu deities; Siva, Durga, and Ganesha being still represented by finely carved statues. A Gunung Pray an extensive plateau reached in former times by four flights of stone steps, each of over a hundred and steps on the North, South, East, and West are remains of nearly four hundred temples and to quote Wallace again, "the whole country between here and Prambanan, a distance of sixty miles, abounds with ruins, so that fine sculptured images may be seen lying in ditches, or built into the walls of enclosures." The above buildings are all of a religious character, but others may have been used for lay purposes such as the so-called "Water Castle" in the city of Djokjakarta itself, where may be seen the remains of high walled enclosures with broad towers, now overgrown with weeds, but still showing their stone terraces and the stone steps leading to the water, having probably originally formed the pleasure of some Hindu potentate, or possibly, in other parts, the high walls of his harem. In other parts are many ruins of forts, palaces, baths, and aqueducts, and at Modjo Agung, over a large stretch of country, every road and pathway shows a foundation of finely laid brickwork, the paved streets of some old city of which only traces now remain. One thing is noticeable in all this architecture; like the ancient Greeks, the builders knew nothing of the extreme utility of the arch in masonry, consequently few roofs remain, but in some places, as at Mendot near Banabudur, complete roofs remain, made by horizontal courses of masonry, each over-lapping the one below it till they meet at the apex. Of course, the roof for this has to be very high for the breadth spanned, but for small spans the system serves its purpose fairly well. From the above description, it will be seen that if some of the energy spent on Pompeii and Egypt could be spent on excavations in Java, discoveries of the greatest importance might be made. It is to be hoped that the money will some day be found for this purpose.

Shipping.

Chusan, Br. s.s., 2,852, H. W. Kenrick, 28th July, Shanghai 24th July, Mails and Gen. — P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ruma Luyken, Ger. s.s., 1,102, H. Martens, 28th July, Foonchow via Amoy and Swatow 24th July, Gen. — D. L. & Co.
Elizabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 907, G. Göttsche, 28th July, Bangkok 19th July, Rice and Wood. — B. & S.
Hailan Fr. s.s., 177, J. Andersen, 28th July, Pakhol and Hoihow 27th July, Gen. — A. R. M.
Carl Diedrichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, H. Schalkier, 28th July, Haiphong 23rd July, Gen. — J. & Co.
Chinhua, Br. s.s., 1,128, I. Meathurst, 28th July, Wuhu 22nd July, Gen. — B. & S.
Kornnha, Br. s.s., 1,267, Renwick, 28th July, from Newcastle, N.S.W. Cont. — Order.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 759, A. Hansen, 28th July, Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 27th July, Gen. — O. S. K.
Pass of Brander, Br. s.s., 2,000, W. I. Ryder, 28th July, Philadelphia 14th April, Case Oil — S. O. Co.
Den of Commerce, Br. s.s., 2,694, A. Low, 29th July, Singapore 23rd July, Gen. — D. & Co., Ltd.
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 884, A. Nieshr, 28th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 27th July, Rice. — I. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kunghing, for Shanghai.
Hanoi, for Hoihow.
Rubi, for Manila.
Chusan, for Singapore.
Hanoi, for Hoihow.
Hanoi, for Amoy.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.
Ruma Luyken, for Bangkok.
Ruma Luyken, for Manila.
Ruma Luyken, for Nincpo.
Ruma Luyken, for Nincpo.

Chusan, for Europe.
Rubi, for Manila.
Magallanes, for Saigon.
Loonah, for Bangkok.
Rubi, for Bangkok.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.
Hanoi, for Bangkok.

Per Elizabeth Rickmers, from Bangkok—175 Chinese.
Per Triumph, from Coast Ports—Messrs. Thomas, Clarke, & Co. to Hongkong.
Per Chusan, from Hongkong to Kobe—Messrs. J. Stewart, from Shanghai—Messrs. Newbury, Morrison, Wolffmann, F. W. Ward, Sun Hung Chau and servant C. C. Major, Marinkonitch, and Mrs. Cordor. For Singapore—Mr. Bank's civ. nt. For Penang—Mr. J. Mackie. For Bombay—Mr. Timewin. For Malacca—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. For London—Messrs. C. W. Banks, F. F. Dakin and F. R. Smith.

Passengers departed.
Per Chusan, for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. A. Delacour, Mr. D. J. Adams, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Lay Shee, Mrs. M. Johnson and infant, Mrs. Ching Lee Shee, Misses Ching Yik Lee, Ching Lim Lem, Chan Mui, Rev. A. W. Rider, Mr. J. B. Windsor, Lieut. J. T. Grant, Messrs. Theod. R. H. Kendall, Miss F. Clippings, Messrs. W. D. Clark, Samuel McCurdy, C. Nygaard, E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bee King, Mrs. Quon Shee, Mrs. E. B. Bee, Messrs. H. Rees, E. B. Rees, Loo Hock, Mrs. Chang Shee, Messrs. G. Fumagalli and C. J. Jury. For Honolulu—Messrs. Tong Quan and J. T. Brett. For China and Japan, Porters—Miss M. Yamaguchi, Lieut. W. S. Brewster, Messrs. Y. K. Natsomi, I. Matsudaira, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Graciano and 2 servants, Mr. Howard Wood, M. S. R. and M. Wood, Messrs. Long Shai Mun and native servant, T. B. Jackson, A. L. Stein, H. Van Uin and T. F. Villard.

Per Chusan, from Shanghai for London—Messrs. C. W. Banks, J. F. Dakin and F. R. Smith. For Malacca—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson. For Bombay—Mr. Truitt. For Penang—Mr. Alexander Mackie. From Hongkong for London—Miss Joan Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron and family, Messrs. H. Tuncher, H. Shonland, O. S. Bagge, J. H. May, C. R. Root, D. Lam, J. A. Schwarz and George Keib. For Malacca—Capt. S. J. Payne, Mr. E. C. Ry, and Mr. and Mrs. Little. For Colombo—Mr. C. V. Haines. For Penang—Mrs. Tum See and daughter. For Singapore—Mrs. Ho Se. Mrs. Ching Yim, Mrs. Esaboy, child and infant, Messrs. Salehboy and Chan Wan Ten.

Per Loongane, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Willis Emery, Messrs. I. uher, M. Jessup, A. H. Perkins, John Peterson and Walter E. Jen.
Shipping Report.
Str. Triumph from Tamsui—Strong wind, heavy rain.
Str. Chinhua from Wuhu—Low barometer, much thunder, lightning, and rain, and heavy confused SSE. sea.
Str. Luss of Brubdur from Philadelphia—Strong winds leaving, and fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Vessels in Port.

Alidashot, Br. s.s., 1,354, Adam, 5th July, Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, 28th July, Vancouver, B.C., 26th June, and Shanghai 23rd July, Flour and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Blackheath, Br. s.s., 1,719, Sherborne, 27th July, Canton 27th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Semblil, 21st July, Sandakan 19th July, Timber—M. & Co.
Catherine Apea, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 27th July, Singapore 18th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Cheung Chew, Br. s.s., 1,213, E. Edwards, 25th July, Singapore 19th July, Gen.—Chin-nese.
Daifin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, H. Ohta, 24th July, Amoy 23rd July, and Swatow 24th July, Gen.—O. S. K.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 26th July, Saigon 21st July, Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, 28th July, Vancouver, B.C., 3rd July, and Shanghai 22nd July, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Hohenzollern, Ger. s.s., 6,660, O. Kraef, 20th July, from Genoa, Ballast—M. & Co.
Hong Bee, Br. s.s., 2,056, H. Peters, 28th July, Singapore 23rd July, Gen.—Chin-nese.
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. M. Hay, 27th July, Sourabaya and Probolinggo (Java) 27th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Kennebec, Br. s.s., 3,301, C. R. Beynon, 27th July, Shanghai and Keelung 25th July, Gen.—S. O. Co.
Kensington, Br. s.s., 2,247, Dower, 22nd July, Salina Cruz 19th June, Ballast—C. C. S. S. Co.
Liss, Swed. s.s., 1,577, H. Hornadahl, 21st July, Koda 17th July, Gen.—Shun Tai S. N. Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 21st July, Sandakan 16th July, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,200, McGregor, 14th July, Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast—Order.
Netherston, Br. s.s., 2,755, J. Simpson, 19th July, Sydney 26th June, Coal—A. K. & Co.
Ottenspool, Br. s.s., 1,840, J. J. Farnell, 28th July, Kuchelotzu 21st July, Coal—M. B. K.
Rhenania, Ger. s.s., 4,056, Th. Förck, 28th July, Hamburg 10th June, and Singapore 23rd July, Gen.—H. A. L.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Mackenzie, 28th July, Manila 25th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Telamachus, Br. s.s., 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 23rd July, Tacoma, U.S.A. via Japan 3rd June, Gen.—B. & S.
Vandilla, Ger. s.s., 4,179, H. Hausse, 25th July, Singapore 18th July, Gen.—H. A. L.
Zaida, Br. s.s., 3,853, C. Willis, 28th July, Rangoon 16th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Kenilworth, Am. ship, 2,765, Colley, 22nd July, from Manila, Ballast—Master.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Namsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	30 July
Bogoz	Macassar	C. J. L.	30 July
Doric	Shanghai	O. & O.	31 July
P. E. Friedrich	Singapore	M. & Co.	31 July
Taiyuan	K'ichintzu	B. & S.	31 July
Zafo	Manila	S. T. & Co.	31 July
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	31 July
Scharhorst	Japan	M. & Co.	Aug. 1
Arabia	Singapore	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 2
Candia	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 3
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	Aug. 3
Manchuria	Kobe	P. M. & Co.	Aug. 13
Emp of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Aug. 14
Ras Dara	New York	S. T. & Co.	Aug. 21
Aragonia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 22

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Humber, at Kowloon Dock.
Progress, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. Janus, at Kowloon Dock.
Poschian, at Kowloon Dock.
Kwang Tung, at Kowloon Dock.

Ships Passed the Canal.

Outward—14th June—Den of Commerce, 17th June—Liberia, Grafion, Patocius, Verdandi, Kiepen, Fenglin, 21st June—Southbrook, 24th June—Malacca, 21st June—Wittkind, 24th June—Hankow, 21st June—Oreana, 24th June—Ahol, Rhenania, Sultana, Pyraha, Kana, 27th July—Merionethshire, Antenor, Mackon, Candia, Glenroy, 12th July—Perik Felt, Friedrich, 14th July—Armand Belk, Orestis, Indostania, Copack, Ulyssa, 10th July—Rarata, Bengale, Freya, Potachonina, 28th July—Alcinous, Gerin, Ernest Simons, Sultana, Silek, (Rin).
Homeward—14th July—Zlatan, 19th July—Bantu, 28th—C. Ford Loris.
Arrivals at Home—14th June—Katzow, 17th June—Agamemnon, 21st June—Tenzak, 24th June—Jasen, 30th June—Schuyll, Trieste, Ernest Simons, Slavonia, 4th July—Roan, Naxosia, 7th July—Lowther Castle, 12th July—Larles, Renuvus, Tydeus, Dardanus, Diomed, 14th July—Bayern, Hudson, Benider, Polymestis, 19th July—Sagaya, Indralat, 25th July—Ceylon, Dancalion, Prevaux, Sagami, Suzia, Abercrombie, Whampoa, Follerton Hall, Scotia, Poma, 28th July—Caledonia, Kitchik.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Queen's Road, West.
Holy Communion 7.30 p.m.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Savage; Te Deum, Oakley; Jubilate, Lemon; Hymns: 7, 109, 295 and 411.
Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Tucker; Hymns, 97, 194, 265 and 267.
The Church launch Daypring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Bells are the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.
Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m.—Benediction, 5.30 p.m.
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin), 6 a.m., (Port), 7.30 a.m.—Benediction, 6 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.
Union Church—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

Post Office.

Mail will close for:
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Dalys Maru, 30th July, 9 a.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Carl Diedrichsen, 30th July, 9 a.m.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 31st July, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Kwaiyang, 31st July, 3 p.m.
Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Tienliu, 31st July, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Zaida, 31st July, 5 p.m.
Kudat and Sandakan—Per Roman, 1st Aug. 8 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Catherine Apea, 1st Aug. 2 p.m.
Manila—Per Taming, 1st Aug. 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 2nd Aug. 10 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tifanias, 2nd Aug. 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Scharhorst, 2nd Aug. 11 a.m.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Hoping, 2nd Aug. 2 p.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Taiyuan, 3rd Aug. 3 p.m.
Kodak and Sandakan—Per Mausang, 3rd Aug. 2 p.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Bogoz, 4th Aug. 11 a.m.

Hilo—Per Bunchina, 4th Aug. 3 p.m.
Manila—Per Zafiro, 5th Aug. 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namsang, 8th Aug. 10 a.m.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Tremont, 8th Aug. 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Taming, 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 9th Aug. 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 10th Aug. 11 a.m.
Frederick, Wilhelmshafen, Harborschlohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Prinz Sigismund, 22nd Aug. 11 a.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

PEAK.
Aucott, E. F., King, Dr. and Mrs.
Beattie, A., Loder, Mr.
Beattie, M. P., Macdonald, Mr.
Bonnard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, R.
Bourchier, Mr. and Mrs. Melce, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, R.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D.E. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Cochran, A. N., Herbert
Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Ollie, B.
Darling, Col., O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Dixon, Mr., Parry, Major
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Paxton, Capt. H. W.
Gales, Capt., Phillips, Major
Hallingworth, Mr. and Piggott, Mr. and Mrs.
Harker, B. Brotherton, Pollock, K.C., Mr. and Mrs.
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Reigle, Dr. and Mrs.
Haynes, Col., Fawer, Capt. and Mrs.
Hazelard, F. A., Snelair, A.
Helsgau, A., Stadt, Mr. and Mrs.
Hett, Mr. and Mrs. Van de
H. Faget, Stokes, Mr.
Hindkoff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr.
Hudg, D., Uffell, W. von
Jaffies, H. U., Watkins, Gordon
Joseph, Rev., Venker, Capt. and
Kaye, Major and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs.
Kelsall, Major & Mrs. M. I.

OCCIDENTAL.

Albert, B. E., Key, Dr. H.
Anderson, G., Krill, G.
Anvergen, Th., Lemcke, Capt. P.
Arp, H., Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.
Bertels, Th., Lowe, Miss Siesie
Chandler, Lieut., Army Major, Capt. and Mrs.
Educ. Dept., child
Domnik, B., Müller, H.
Erker, R., Munro, Miss A.
Fisher, R., Ohme, A.
Gilbert, C., Owen, O. E.
Grotenberan, Capt. H., Perkins, A. H.
Harms, G. L., Frisch, R. A.
Harms, F., Scharsberg, H.
Hochne, Dr. Med., Scheel, Robt. H.
Hoffmann, W., Veeden, W.
Hohel, Dr. H., Wojacek, R.
King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wenzel, T.

KOWLOON.

Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, J. S.
Pinkers and child, Price, Capt. and Mrs.
Foot, E. H., O. L.

July 28 at 10 a.m. 29.67
July 29 at 10 a.m. 29.69
Rainfall..... 0.72

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Weihaiwei
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson O'Mahoney	Weihaiwei
Arcton	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander R. H. Heaton	Weihaiwei
Arcton	cruiser, 2nd class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Shanghai
Bonaventure	cruiser, 2nd class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Weihaiwei
Cadmus	sloop	1,400	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Yangtze
Cherub	water tank and tug	300	—	300		Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yangtze
Diadem	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory	Weihaiwei
Dec	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander F. E. Sullivan	Weihaiwei
Dee	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Bathur	Weihaiwei
Erns	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Lewin	Weihaiwei
Ettrick	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	Weihaiwei
Exe	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Weihaiwei
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain Hon. Stopford	en route Singapore
Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,000	16	13,500	Lieut.-Commander J. May	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Richards	Weihaiwei
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	Weihaiwei
Hecla	special service torpedo	6,400	—	2,400	Captain Shorland	Weihaiwei
Hogue	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain William B. Fawcner	Weihaiwei
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3,500	8	7,000	Lieut.-Commander C. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Ichen	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut.-Commander E. V. R. Dugmore	Yangtze
Kilnash	river gunboat	85	1	1,200	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Motheen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Commander C. E. Moore	Weihaiwei
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	Hongkong
Rambler	surveying-vessel	350	6	650	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	Singapore
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Davidson	Yangtze
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Captain C. H. H. Moore	Hongkong
Silp	cruiser, 2nd class	3,500	8	7,000	Lieut.-Commander Gregory	Yangtze
Sulph	river gunboat	85	2	240	Commander R. W. Glennie	Weihaiwei
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simon	Yangtze
Tuljar	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Lieut.-Commander Hugh Somerville	Yangtze
Ural	receiving ship	4,500	6	—		
Vera	river gunboat	180	2	800		
Vierwiler	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300		
Whiting	surveying ship	620	4	450		
Widegown	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,000		
Woodcock	river gunboat	105	2	800		
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550		

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
chèron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Ferret	Saigon
argus	river gunboat	123	—	500	Lieut. Jeannel	Canton
valanche	river gunboat	140	5	150	—	Haiphong
baionnette	river gunboat	—	—	150	—	Saigon
aronnade	river gunboat	—	—	150	Lieut. Hue	Saigon
casse-tête	river gunboat	—	—	150	—	Saigon
comète	gunboat	140	5	150	—	Saigon
"Assas	armoured cruiser	545	4	438	Lieut. Merveilleux du Vignaux	Gulf of Siam
décidée	armoured cruiser	4,000	31	9,500	Captain Allaire	Baie d'Along
escarpes	gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieutenant L'Évot	Haiphong
stoc	cruiser	3,085	14	5,500	Commander Amet	Baie d'Along
francisque	river gunboat	303	—	—	Lieut. Mère	Haiphong
ronde	destroyer	303	7	6,300	Lieut. Cotoni	Haiphong
uichen f	destroyer	350	—	393	Lieut. Jehenne	Haiphong
ueydon	protected cruiser	—	—	—	—	Haiphong
enri Rivière	armoured cruiser	9,376	7	20,200	Capt. Ridoux	Baie d'Along
acquin	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Fortier	Haiphong
ayviline	river gunboat	300	6	308	Lieut. Corloner	Haiphong
ersaint	destroyer	307	—	308	Commander Sagot-Duvauroux	Haiphong
ntcalm	cruiser	1,250	7	2,200	Commander Simon	Haiphong
sub-marine	sub-marine	—	—	—	Armbruster	Saigon
						Hongkong

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN."

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. SYDNEY.....22nd August.

S.S. ARMAND REHIC.....5th September.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS.....19th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont 9,600 T.W. Garlick At. Aug. 8

Hyades 3,753 Geo. Wright At. Aug. 16

Lynx 4,417 G.V. Williams At. Sept. 15

Platide 3,753 F.G. Purington

Shawmut 9,600 E.V. Roberts

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

Intimations.

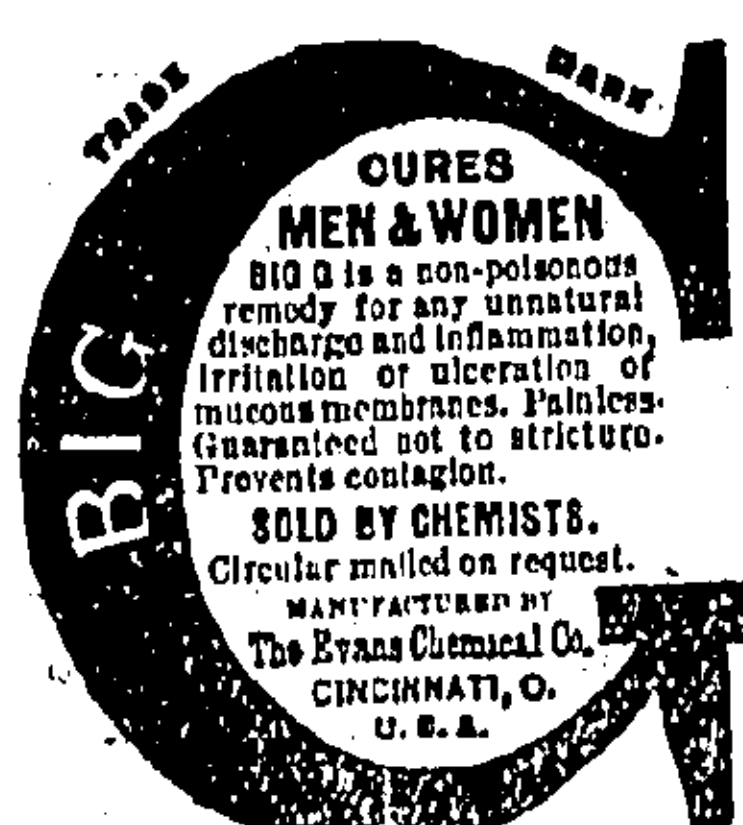
JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN
PLASMON BISCUITS. They contain
20 per cent. of Plasmon and are more
easily digested and afford greater nourishment
and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises
the actual flesh forming value of food to a high
and trustworthy degree. They are made in
four varieties:—

SWEET, PLAIN (UNSWEETENED), WHOLE-
MEAL, AND CELERY.

H. RUTTONJEE,
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1905.



NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&C., &C., &C.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
"FOREST LODGE," Cause Road.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Apply to—
S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

TO LET.

NOS. 17 and 29, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, facing FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour.
Rents very moderate.
Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
Gasoline
Lamps of all
descriptions
from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Mantles,
Chimneys,
Globes, Sha-
des, &c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at
the most mod-
erate prices.

Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$50,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1.00/- ex- change 1/11/916=\$2.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$915 (London £89) \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 81,730	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$325
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$15	\$950,000 \$181,092 \$162,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 20,000 \$177,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,702 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,241	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$730 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,702 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,241	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,200,505	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,439	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$350,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	Tls. 25,000	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10/5=\$6.20/51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 } { Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 } { Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904 }	{ 7 1/2 % } { 7 1/2 % }	{ Tls. 60 buyers } { Tls. 50 sellers } { 21/- sellers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£4,116	£58,852	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 5 1/2 % } { 3 1/2 % }	{ \$33 sellers } { \$25 sellers }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$65,000 \$24,257	\$929	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$145
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 125,000 Tls. 276,679	\$21,231	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 1/2 %	Tls. 28 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T. Tls. 50	T. Tls. 50	Tls. 126,000	Tls. 6,190	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$218 1/2 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	\$3 for 1897	9 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.1904	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 7 1/2 buyers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G. \$17
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$674,093	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents		\$5 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£4,029	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903		\$490
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN								
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	{ 12,000 }	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital } { First year.	{ 7 1/2 % } { 5 % }	{ \$25 } { \$27 }
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$35,000 \$100,000 \$300,000 \$250,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$97 1/2 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$35,500	\$49,289	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- } { year 1904 } { \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 }	7 1/2 %	\$196 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$70 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$55,500	\$49,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$17 buyers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$10,711	{ \$7 dividend } Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 160 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	Tls. 190
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$32 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 34,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T. Tls. 50	T. Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,600	none	None		\$100
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$7 1/2	none	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 %	\$143 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$35,554	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$166 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14 1/2 %	Tls. 17 1/2
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	First year	Interim of \$4		\$105
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$140 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 725	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	6 %	Tls. 17 1/2 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	none	None		Tls. 12 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$52 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$16 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 45 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 16 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,727	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897		Tls. 200 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Dr. P. 2,584	\$12 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$100
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Tls. 24,820	First year		\$9 1/2 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	Tls. 23,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	none	£770	1 1/3 per share for 1904	12 %	\$56
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$14
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$314	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 75
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	Tls. 30,000	\$3,739	None		\$8 1/2 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$17 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$2,706	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	7 1/2 %	\$100
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$112,500	\$95,054	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$400,000	\$7,551	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$18,000 £25,394 £3,000	£8,188	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$170 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 } { 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 6 1/2 % } { 5 % }	{ \$16 } { \$10 }
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$212 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	\$10,000 \$5,356 \$11,137 \$399 \$2,500 \$21,582	\$5,356	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$252 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$399	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	12 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$2,500	\$3,404	\$8 for 1904	6 %	\$135 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$475,000	\$21,582	Interim of \$5	7 1/2 %	\$145 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 35,849	2nd quarterly of Tls. 6 paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 121 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 190 buyers
Katz Brothers, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	Tls. 52,210	Tls. 19,465	\$2 for year ending 31.10.1904	9 %	Tls. 25
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	\$2 for 1902		\$54 sales
Maatshappe in Langkat, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	\$832	Final of \$5 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	\$50
Maynard and Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000	Dr. \$5,337	None		Tls. 120
Moulton (E. L.) Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 8,611	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 120
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	1,200	\$50	\$50	Tls. 115,000	Tls. 108,173	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 6,988	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 160
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	5 %	Tls. 215
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 170,000	\$1,769	\$5 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1904	7 1/2 %	\$80 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	none	Dr. \$5,668	None		\$21
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$3,644	\$6 for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$700	First year		\$7 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000 \$750,000 \$50,000	\$84,813	{ \$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year } { ended 30.7.1904 }	6 1/2 %	\$4 1/2 buyers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,025	Tls. 2 for half year		T. Tls. 120
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T. Tls. 100	T. Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1,072	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	T. Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	{ 9 % } { 12 1/2 % }	{ \$28 ex div. } { \$28 ex div. }
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$6,066	{ \$19.80 } { Final of 10/- making \$1 for 1904 }	{ 12 1/2 % } { 10 1/2 % }	{ \$13 buyers } { \$13 buyers }
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000				

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4910

號七廿月六年一十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 29 1905.

六拜禮

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BIRTHS.

On the 4th July, at Liaoyang, Manchuria, the wife of the Rev. GEO. DOUGLAS, M.A., of a daughter.

On the 15th July, at Mokenham, the wife of A. W. DANFORTH, of a son.

On July 21st, at Singapore, the wife of J. F. HOODING, of a daughter.

On the 28th instant, at "Kurabjeen," Peak Road, the wife of EDWARD SHELLIN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th July, at Kobe, WILLIAM MOWAT, younger son of the late Alexander Mowat, and Mary, widow of the late Albert Smith.

On the 17th July, at Shanghai, EDWARD, son of Joseph Colforth, Thornfield Villa, Upper Poppleton, York, to EMILY CLARA, fourth daughter of Alexander William Martin, Godfrey House, Godfrey Hill, Woolwich.

On the 19th July, at Singapore, JAMES TURNER of Tientsin, second son of E. W. Turner, of Manor Park, London, to ETHEL, youngest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Cook, of South Shields.

DEATHS.

On the 1st June, at Swanage, Dorset, SARAH URSULA, the beloved wife of Robert R. West, late of Focodoo, China.

On June 24th, at Rhyll, P. W. CASE, late Commander P. and O. service, aged 62.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, on June 24, CHARLES E. CRAVEN, formerly of the Raffles Institution, Singapore. Aged 45.

On the 14th July, at Peking, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. MAYERS, H. B. M. Legation.

On the 20th July, at Shanghai, the beloved wife of E. THEIS, of Shanghai, aged 20. R. I. P.

At Shanghai on July 22nd, JAMES CARROLL, Straits Trading Co. Aged 35.

On the 27th instant at No. 131, Waachai Road, BEVERINA (AM), the dearly beloved wife of HENRY DIXON, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

(24th July.)

A literary favour pervaded the admirable address which His Excellency the Governor delivered at the Italian Convent on Saturday. We can easily understand how difficult it is for a public personage to say "something new," as it is called, on such occasions as a prize distribution or a breaking-up ceremony; but Sir Matthew Nathan not only overcame that difficulty but actually managed to submit some fresh ideas on a time-worn and hackneyed subject. He dealt with the composition of letters, and there is no doubt that this is a matter which is well worth attention. Once we were all most interesting writers. Recall for a moment the letters of Walpole or Creevey, and place those compositions alongside the short matter-of-fact epistles that prevail to-day. There is no comparison. We have lost, irretrievably it is to be feared, the knack of writing gossipy, friendly, pretty letters. In the haste and confusion of modern life the graces are going; even love-

letters, if we may judge from the occasional peep which we are allowed through the medium of the Courts, are not so highly flavoured as they used to be. Some few ladies still cultivate the art of writing a really interesting letter, but they are few and far between. It was not so very long ago that we treasured a letter as we would untold gold; it was read and re-read till it became imprinted on the mind, and the writer's thoughts were entirely assimilated. Nowadays we throw a letter aside like so much waste paper. The writer of a letter is tired of his effusion long before he has signed his name, and the recipient tosses it away as if it were an infliction for past sins. The increasing facilities for speedy writing, the rise of the typewriter and the cult of diction have led to the degeneration of the writing faculty. Still those who have it should be encouraged to retain their possession; for it is one of the most beautiful left to us in these modern days of rush and bustle. His Excellency emphasised the fact that the form of a letter should be the outcome of a carefully arranged plan. It should start on a given principle and tread certain lines. But after all, is there not something to be said for the letter which travels at will all over the hemisphere, the discursive though not necessarily prosy letter which talks about everything on the face of the earth? The old writers had the gift of easy writing to perfection. From a suggestion that rheumatism was prevalent they could meander through wordy glades till they landed in an Indian wigwam, and discussed the features of a squaw. One of the charms of George Borrow's works is their occasional inconsequence; at one moment he is regenerating the world; the next he is allowing his fancy to play by the wayside. The old diarists were notable for their asides and parenthetical observations. Chesterfield the immaculate, the stately and polished, finds his advice and directions illumined by frequent irrelevancies. A letter that is all meat loses its savour in the end, and for that reason one would like to preserve the sauce of random talk. But His Excellency when he spoke of ordered sentences and the observance of forms was undoubtedly right within limits. The ability to waive convention is only allowed by intimacy with those conventions, and the ability to write an interesting letter which is not hide-bound by forms comes from a knowledge of the stereotyped way. If the girls of the Italian Convent were impressed by the excellent advice which the Governor gave to them on the subject of letters then we shall see the effect in a love for good writing. The interesting man or woman is the person who is never at fault for a subject; and the person whose letters are always fruitful, without being foolish, stands a better chance of being appreciated than the matter-of-fact individual who has no sense of the fitness of things. The "complete letter writer" is never without friends.

JUNK BAY.

(17th July.)

It is satisfactory to note that Junk Bay has at last been proclaimed "a port of the Colony." In the very sensible and moderate letter from the Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Secretary urging the advantages of making Junk Bay a place of anchorage for vessels arriving at Hongkong after dark, it was stated that shipmasters feared the closing of Junk Bay to be a great hardship. It meant that if vessels had to remain outside until daylight, there would be a great waste in the consumption of coal, while the vessels were cruising around. Whereas Junk Bay had been proved to be an excellent anchorage in such circumstances. The prosecution of Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer *Oscar II*, evidently opened the eyes of the authorities to the necessity of constituting Junk Bay a temporary place of anchorage, and Captain Olsen has now the privilege of knowing that his brother-mariners have benefited from his experience. It can never be forgotten that Hongkong is greatly dependent on the shipping which calls at the Colony for her position as one of the great trading centres of the world. It is therefore absolutely essential that every facility within reason should be afforded those who are connected with the shipping of the port, and in a matter of this kind it is satisfactory to see that the authorities are thoroughly alive to their duties and responsibilities. Shipmasters, as a rule, are not given to stating their grievances in public. They may talk very fiercely in private and among their own kind about what they believe to be hardships, but they shun as a general principle the fierce light of publicity. When, therefore, a case arises where it is clear they have a sound argument on their side it is all the more necessary that they should receive a favourable hearing. On this occasion their grievance has been remedied, at practically trifling cost to the Government, and Junk Bay, we take it, will now become the halting-place of most vessels which are unable to make the port before nightfall. The shipping interests of Hongkong have a good many minor troubles to contend with, but now that one of their grievances has been settled they will be able to look forward in a spirit of hopefulness to the time when there will be a general clearing away of their difficulties.

JOURNALISM AND ESPIONAGE.

(25th July.)

In another section of the present issue we reproduce a translation of the full text of the judgment in the case in which Captain Bouguin and his Japanese employé were charged under the Japanese law for espionage. As observed by us at the time when the sentence was cable to us by our northern correspondent, we remarked that the penalty was rather severe. We now learn from our contemporaries printed in Japan that comment on the severity of the judgment on Captain Bouguin is very general. There is no doubt that the strictness of Japanese military law, as exemplified by this trial, will cause some surprise and no little sensation abroad. The facts established by the trial, according to the judgment, prove for us only, says the *Deutsche Japan-post*, that Captain Bouguin was an active correspondent, and that his paper was not parsimonious, but gave him sufficient means to make the fullest inquiries. If he, well knowing how suspicious the Japanese are, and how they love to surround everything with mystery, has used secret channels, then this is simply a stratagem for which no journalist will blame the other. Others have done the same. If he made use of the dispatch-box of the French Legation, one can only blame the Legation for not having been more careful (only a subordinate official can have helped Captain Bouguin in this way), but he himself cannot be blamed that he availed himself of such an excellent opportunity. If, adds our German contemporary, the authorities desired that only such news should get abroad as they considered advantageous to their cause, then they should have forbidden all and every correspondence to foreign papers. As it is, official reports have been got out at high-pressure; and the fact that the one announcing the destruction of several vessels before Port Arthur was kept secret at the time when a foreign loan was about to be floated, shows that such a system can lead to serious consequences. If a war correspondent does once and awhile snap his fingers at the Censor, nobody will regard that as espionage; *est la guerre*. As is well known the Imperial pardon was received with considerable relief by most people. On the afternoon of the 16th instant, Chief Prosecutor Okuma, in the Tokyo Chihō Sabansho, summoned to his office Captain Bouguin, who was at home under bail, and handed to him the following note of special pardon:—

"By special grace Alexander H. M. Bouguin, a convict condemned to ten years' imprisonment, is released. He is also released from police supervision."

"Acting under the Command of His Majesty the Emperor."

"Count KATSURA TARO, Minister, President." Maki Ko, assistant of Captain Bouguin, who was condemned to eight years' imprisonment, received similar pardon. The *Japan Chronicle* understands that Captain Bouguin will leave the country very shortly. His conviction, of course, deprives him of his decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun.

JUNK BAY.

(17th July.)

It is satisfactory to note that Junk Bay has at last been proclaimed "a port of the Colony." In the very sensible and moderate letter from the Chamber of Commerce to the Colonial Secretary urging the advantages of making Junk Bay a place of anchorage for vessels arriving at Hongkong after dark, it was stated that shipmasters feared the closing of Junk Bay to be a great hardship. It meant that if vessels had to remain outside until daylight, there would be a great waste in the consumption of coal, while the vessels were cruising around. Whereas Junk Bay had been proved to be an excellent anchorage in such circumstances. The prosecution of Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer *Oscar II*, evidently opened the eyes of the authorities to the necessity of constituting Junk Bay a temporary place of anchorage, and Captain Olsen has now the privilege of knowing that his brother-mariners have benefited from his experience. It can never be forgotten that Hongkong is greatly dependent on the shipping which calls at the Colony for her position as one of the great trading centres of the world. It is therefore absolutely essential that every facility within reason should be afforded those who are connected with the shipping of the port, and in a matter of this kind it is satisfactory to see that the authorities are thoroughly alive to their duties and responsibilities. Shipmasters, as a rule, are not given to stating their grievances in public. They may talk very fiercely in private and among their own kind about what they believe to be hardships, but they shun as a general principle the fierce light of publicity. When, therefore, a case arises where it is clear they have a sound argument on their side it is all the more necessary that they should receive a favourable hearing. On this occasion their grievance has been remedied, at practically trifling cost to the Government, and Junk Bay, we take it, will now become the halting-place of most vessels which are unable to make the port before nightfall. The shipping interests of Hongkong have a good many minor troubles to contend with, but now that one of their grievances has been settled they will be able to look forward in a spirit of hopefulness to the time when there will be a general clearing away of their difficulties.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The boycott of American goods by the Chinese merchants at Shanghai commenced on the 20th inst., according to a northern contemporary, and all classes seem to be giving the movement their moral support. If not their actual assistance. Even the Educational Association of Sungking have voluntarily bound themselves not to purchase or use anything coming from the United States. Surely this action will bring the American Government to a realization of the hostility of the Chinese people—not the Chinese Government but the great mass of the people—to the proposed terms of the Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Tseng Taotai, who is chairman of the Committee in charge of matters relating to the boycott, had an interview with Consul-General Rodgers and in the course of the discussion Tseng Taotai said: "Every one has the liberty and right to stop purchasing goods of American manufacture if he or she wishes to do so. Not only is it impossible for your honourable country to interfere with our liberty in this matter, but even our own Government cannot coerce its people into buying any special goods if they do not care to do so." Another very significant remark was made by the Chinese official. He said: "When our Government proves itself unable to protect then the people must rise to do so." And on this occasion they have risen and taken such action as doubtless has amazed even the lethargic Chinese Government. Those who have no love for the United States Government may be inclined to see in this boycott an opportunity for other foreign nations to benefit commercially through the attempt of the Chinese merchants to exclude American goods from their markets. But it is really very questionable if the advantages accruing to the merchants of other nationalities will be at all commensurate with those expected. In all boycott we see the beginning of a national spirit of pride, which may lead to an objection to all other nationalities. To-day it is the United States of America that is aimed at, but who can say that some petty and trivial incident may not lead to similar action being adopted against Great Britain or Germany or any other country doing business in China through the treaty ports? The Chinese people are feeling their way. Their demand for personal representation at the meeting of plenipotentiaries when the terms of peace will be discussed and let us trust, arranged on a satisfactory basis, indicates the growth of this feeling that they will no longer be content to remain the catspaw of the nations. They demand recognition; they demand a voice in the affairs of the world which specially concern them. And if they continue on the way they have

started there is no reason to believe that they will fail to get what they require. When Li Hing Chang has gone it was once thought that China's power had also disappeared. Certainly she was able to bamboozle all the nations, but she has given birth to a greater and more potent force, the force of public opinion. From Chefoo to Penang the merchants of China are united in their protest against the United States proposal, regarding the admission of immigrants to America. They have taken the best means in their power to show their own Government how they view things and, cleverly enough, have adopted a form of retaliation which should appeal particularly to the business men of the States. Consul-General Rodgers has worked in the best interests of his country, but he has failed to get the date of the boycott postponed. Now that the boycott is in active operation we shall be able to judge very shortly how far Chinese co-operation for mutual benefit is likely to extend, and whether the basis of their unity of action is solid enough to resist encroachments; whether, in fact, the Chinese people can trust themselves and one another in a politico-commercial campaign.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

(28th July.)

The editorial comments in our issue of last evening on the question of the Chinese boycott appear to have raised some misconception as to the purpose which the article was intended to convey. It has been represented to us that the spirit and tone of the article gave room for the assumption that the attitude of this journal is inimicable to the stand the Chinese have taken up in regard to the Exclusion Treaty which no right-thinking individual can impartially fail to endorse. On several occasions when we have dealt with the question we have upheld the admirable feeling of the Chinese in opposing the measure so derogatory to the general and personal interest of their nationals, and far is it from our mind that at this stage, when better counsel appears to be prevailing with the United States Government, that we should lend ourselves as the exponent of any party against the best interests of the Chinese people. We admire their spirit of national pride, and that it may permeate the higher and lower orders of the people throughout the length and breadth of the country is the hope of every well-wisher of China's teeming millions whose industry, sobriety and thrift merit every consideration from the Powers in all their legislation calculated to affect the people of the Middle Kingdom.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

When the Seamen's Institute on the *Praya* East was opened nearly three months ago there was considerable doubt in the minds of those who organised the undertaking as to whether it would pay expenses. Indeed so little faith had they in the success of the Institute at the outset that it was agreed to pay the rent of the buildings out of the capital fund, if necessary; in order that it might have a fair chance. It was known and understood by all who have an interest in the merchant shipping men that the demand for an institute to which the seamen might enter feeling that they were in their own home and habitation was urgent; but whether it would pay was another question. An earlier institute on somewhat similar lines had to be closed for lack of support. But the indelible friends of the merchant sailors—among whom the Rev. J. H. France occupies the leading place—determined that come what might they would give the scheme another trial. They did so and a most gratifying result has been recorded. Instead of having to draw upon the capital fund, the Committee in charge of the new Seamen's Institute have actually been able to lay a trifling past for a rainy day. That fact shows conclusively that the management of the Institute has been excellent; but it also shows that the new Institute is, in hackneyed parlance, meeting a felt want. At the opening of the Institute in the early days of May last we referred to the lack of places of a decent character open to the ordinary seaman. There is, of course, the Sailors and Soldiers Institute in Arsenal Street, but that is to all intents and purposes a Service affair. The merchant shipping man has really no claim to its generosity—that is to say, he cannot claim a bed there if he wants it. Presumably he may attend the religious meetings, but he is in the position of one who has no *locus standi*. There is the Kowloon Institute, where only four or five beds are available and they are usually occupied. Then there is the Sailors' Home, which is a boarding house pure and simple, and does not take in what we may describe as transient guests. Commander William Dawson, R.N., writing to us from the Missions to Seamen Office, in London, remarked in the course of a letter, which we published yesterday, that he had often known sailors' rights and privileges to be robbed in the most barefaced manner, and as one of the trustees of the Kowloon Institute he protested against any such attempt being allowed to pass in respect of that Institute. He also commented on the allegation we made that at the Sailors and Soldiers Institute the merchant seamen is treated as a civilian. Well these are the facts, that the Sailors and Soldiers Institute is not meant for the merchant shipping man; *Ex gratia* he may be admitted, but it is a pure act of condescension. At the Kowloon Institute he may enjoy a concert once a week.

It is true, and the fact should be stated, that there are meetings on three other nights and of course from early morning till late in the evening the reading room and billiard table are open to the sailors. But if he wants any really innocent and exhilarating pleasure in places on this side of the water, to which he has an inalienable right of admission, to which he may say to himself—"This is my institution and so long as I remain respectable no one can remove me from it" he has to travel a long way to find it. We take it that the new Seamen's Institute was designed to meet such a want. At prior to its opening, the seaman was "even to the shady public house and the numerous haunts of vice which exist in quirk for the special benefit of Jack boots. If it happened that he "raised his fist" once too often he found himself before the Magistrate and he might think himself if he got off with fourteen days' imprisonment. If he was homeless and without a ship still he was liable to find himself before the Magistrate, as witness the poor fellows who were found wandering in the hills around Happy Valley the other day, half-dead through starvation. Without doubt Hongkong is the hardest place in the East for the sailor without a ship. It is hard enough for landmen; but the sailor who knows no trade and has probably no recommendations is almost certain to go under. It is all the more necessary then that his friends should extend a helping hand to him. As a rule he is no angel; he is given to sporadic attempts to have a good time; he is subjected to such discipline while at sea that he is liable to temporary fits of aberration when he gets ashore. But, withal, there is a knack in managing him, and apparently those in charge of the new Seamen's Institute have learned the art. He has his rights there, and he is treated as a man, not ordered higher and thither like an automaton. Commander Dawson's wish that the sailor who finds himself temporarily in Hongkong may enjoy to the full all the rights and privileges to which he is entitled will be echoed by every one who has the slightest interest in the seafaring life. Unfortunately, people in Hongkong have a habit of talking more than performing. Perhaps the strong remarks of Commander Dawson will be taken to heart, and as time passes the sailor and the seaman—for there seems to be a distinction between the two although to a landman it is a distinction with no difference—will find his lot ashore sensibly improved and his status perceptibly raised in the eyes of the general public.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

(28th July.)

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TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE TAFT PARTY IN JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th July, 1905, 2 p.m.

U. S. Secretary of War Taft, with the Congressional party, arrived at Yokohama yesterday. The visitors were accorded a cordial reception amidst enthusiastic demonstrations.

Mr. Taft was given an audience and will to-day have luncheon, with certain members of his party, with the Emperor.

The Congressional party on the s.s. *Manchuria* will leave that ship at Manila, and are expected to arrive in Hongkong towards the latter part of August as they expect to take passage home on the *Korea* leaving Hongkong the 1st of September.

[Official.]

OPERATIONS IN SAGHALIEN.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegrams:—

Tokio, July 27, 2.5 p.m.

The Imperial Headquarters report that our Saghalien Army began landing near Alcocka, at 9 a.m., on the 24th instant, without much opposition.

Admiral Kataoka, commanding the squadron which was despatched to the North, reports that the squadron left the base as prearranged, conveying the military transports.

The previously advanced detachment, under Admiral Dewa, recomputed the coast in dragging operations as predetermined, landing at a place near Alexandrovsk. The transports are conveyed landward as the dragging operations are in progress. The marines landed without resistance and occupied the points necessary for landing afterwards.

As the landing of the troops commenced the marines returned aboard.

The enemy burned Numin and set fire to Alcocka, but Alexandrovsk is unburned.

Now the Japanese flags are flying over the Governor's office at Alexandrovsk, and on the houses in the town.

No damage was sustained by our ships or by our crews.

Tokio, 28th July, 12.10 a.m.

The Saghalien army reports that at 1 p.m. on the 24th inst., one detachment drove the enemy near First Alcocka, and occupied the line extending from Polowinka

to Second Alcocka. The enemy in that direction consisted of one infantry battalion, some volunteers and about eight field guns. The enemy fled in disorder towards Lonikov.

Previous to this engagement another detachment under cover of the destroyers was sent to the pier of Alexandrovsk, which the enemy was trying to burn. That detachment succeeded in taking possession of the pier unburnt and repulsing the enemy by repeated attacks.

Mugati was also occupied by our troops who drove the enemy in co-operation with torpedoes.

At 3 p.m. one detachment occupied Third Alcocka, while another advanced towards Alexandrovsk. The latter detachment defeating the enemy succeeded in occupying the town of Alexandrovsk at 7.15 p.m. The enemy continued resistance from the redoubt east of the town and also from the heights north-east of the town.

At dawn on the 25th instant we resumed an attack and pressed the enemy up to Novomichailovskoye. On the same day Done fell into our hands. Done and Alexandrovsk escaped from conflagration. We captured 200 prisoners.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The ninth annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., this afternoon. Mr. G. H. Medhurst presided, and the other guests were Messrs. E. C. Parrott, James D. Auld, W. H. Wickham, Thomas Skinner, J. W. C. Bonnar, and G. R. Edwards, secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your possession for some days, and, with your permission, we will take them as read. The figures we have been able to lay before you this year, while not being so good as those of last year, are, we consider, satisfactory. The falling off in receipts we attribute, not so much to the competition—although it has been very keen—as to the general depression in trade that has existed during the year under review. You will notice from the profit and loss account that the expenditure is some \$1,800 less than last year, this would have been considerably further reduced but for the travelling expenses of our superintendents, who have visited Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Japan with a view to extending our business. The stock of material on hand has been very carefully examined and checked, and this provision made for goods that show any signs of deterioration. Since the close of the Company's financial year, we have opened a branch in Singapore. Before taking this step we made very careful inquiries regarding the amount of business we were likely to obtain, and were satisfied from the reports of our superintendents and agents there it would be advantageous to establish the Company at that port. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders desire to ask.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman accordingly moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Wickham seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bonnar moved the re-election of Mr. G. H. Medhurst as auditor of the Company.

Mr. Skinner seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

This was all the business.

HONGKONG APPEAL COURT.

27th Inst.

The Full Court of Hongkong sat today, to hear appeals from the lower Court—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and his Honorable Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, on the bench.

THE PROPOSED APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, submitted a motion in the matter of the claim of Tang Tse U to land in the New Territories, and in the matter of the New Territories Land Court Ordinances of 1900 to 1905, against the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General moved the Court to discharge the order made on 14th April last, granting provisional leave to the appellant to appeal to His Majesty in Privy Council from the decree of the Court on 31st March; and to dismiss the petition of the appellant filed on the 10th April, praying the Court to give leave to appeal from the said judgment to His Majesty in Privy Council, on the ground that the appellant had not complied with the terms of the provisional order and had not complied with the instructions issued by her late Majesty in Privy Council as to appeals to the Privy Council.

It was stated by the Attorney-General that one of the conditions of the granting of the leave to appeal was that the plaintiff should give security to the satisfaction of the Registrar in the sum of £250 sterling for the due prosecution of the appeal; and that the appellant should within three months from the date of the filing of the petition for leave to appeal take out all the appointments necessary to carry out the prosecution of the appeal. The appellant had done nothing towards complying with these conditions of the order and consequently the Court should discharge the leave to appeal. The appellant had taken no steps whatever to carry out the appeal, and the three months allowed within which he must lodge security had now expired.

The Court discharged the order granting provisional leave to appeal to the Privy Council and dismissed the appellant's petition.

AN INDO-CHINA EXTRADITION CASE.

An appeal was heard in the Lam Tung vs. Nam Lung case.

Mr. N. H. Ferrer, instructed by Mr. Hays, appeared for the appellant—Mr. Follock, R.C., instructed by Mr. Dixon, represented the respondent.

On the 12th August last year a robbery took place at the premises occupied by the Nam Lung firm which carries on business in Indo-China, distant about three hours from Saigon. The amount stolen was about \$7,000 or \$8,000 in cash and jewellery. The robbery was carried out with a considerable degree of ability and showed that it had evidently been a premeditated affair. The persons in charge of the business at the time were drugged, and the robbers acted in collusion with the coolies on the premises. They succeeded in getting clear away. Inquiries showed that a man named Chow Kwau was concerned in the robbery and

the police tried to bring him to justice. On the 20th of August Chow Kwan took refuge on a ship at Saigon which was about to proceed to Hongkong. He succeeded in escaping from French territory, and travelled in the bunk which was supposed to be occupied by the cook of the vessel in question. The cook's name was Lam Tung. It was now stated by Lam Tung that friends of his in Saigon entrusted him with 20 \$100 notes to carry to people at other ports, and they gave him letters to show that he was empowered by them to act as their postman. Lam Tung's story went on to say that he kept this money and letters in a red hunkierchief tied round his waist. But after being three days out of Saigon the vessel encountered a typhoon. In his fright Lam Tung handed over the belt and money to Chow Kwan, without giving any information as to whom the money belonged or for whom it was intended. Lam Tung left the vessel to go to the market when Hongkong was reached, forgetting to ask his money and belt from Chow Kwan. When he returned he was astonished to find that Chow Kwan had been arrested by the Hongkong police, extradition having been applied for by the French authorities. Chow Kwan was sent back to Saigon and was now undergoing five years' penal servitude and had also to reimburse Nam Lung, the firm robbed, for their losses. Nam Lung inferred that all the money found on Chow Kwan belonged to them, as part of the money stolen from their premises. There were found on Chow Kwan when arrested 26 \$100 notes, 27 \$20 notes and various other notes of small denominations—amounting in all to between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Lam Tung now came forward and claimed the 26 \$100 notes as being money belonging to those friends for whom he acted as postman. Nam Lung on the other hand claimed the money as being part of the sum stolen from them by Chow Kwan. A question arose as to whether a commission should be sent to find out whether it was true or otherwise that five persons had entrusted Lam Tung with the money to people at the ports of call. Mr. Ferrer claimed that fresh evidence should be admitted on this point and arguments were submitted to the Court on the subject.

APPLICATION IN BANKRUPTCY. AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

21st inst. The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, heard an important application under a bankruptcy petition to-day. The trustee in bankruptcy claimed the return of two sums of money amounting altogether to \$8,000 which had been paid out of Court from an estate which, immediately afterwards, was the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for the trustee in bankruptcy; Mr. H. F. Callaghan, instructed by Mr. Bailey of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the respondents. The application arose over certain facts which were stated in an affidavit filed by Mr. d'Almeida, in the course of which it was stated that on the 5th April last, on instructions from a creditor, he filed a bankruptcy petition against the Li Fung Bank carrying on business at 63 Bonham Strand. On the 6th April, application was made for service of the petition. On the 7th the acting Chief Justice, Sir Henry S. Berkeley, made an order for substituted service of the petition.

Mr. d'Almeida was originally the solicitor for a creditor called Wang Chai Dy, who sent a bankruptcy petition against the debtors of the Li Fung Bank. The matter came before his Lordship as to the application for substitution of the service and that petition was granted. The Fuk On Insurance Company at that time was in this position: it had obtained judgment against the Li Fung Bank. They proceeded very expeditiously and obtained garnishee against Yee Kee Hung in respect of \$3,000 and against Tan Fung Yee in respect of \$5,000. These people, who had garnished in this matter, paid \$3,000 and \$5,000 respectively into Court on the 5th April. Then on the 7th April they immediately—on shortly after the hearing of Mr. d'Almeida's application for substituted service—applied for payment of those sums which had been paid into Court. Mr. d'Almeida said: "You cannot get this money because there is this bankruptcy petition against the Li Fung Bank." In mentioning that to the representatives of the Fuk On Company, Mr. d'Almeida when he was giving notice to Mr. Bailey was acting in his official position as representative for the trustee in bankruptcy. The important point was—said Mr. Pollock, in presenting the case to the Chief Justice—that notice was given to Mr. Bailey of Johnson, Stokes and Master, the solicitors for the Fuk On, of this petition, before the Court made the order that these two sums of money should be paid out.

On the following morning, the 8th of April, these sums of money were paid out of Court. The point of the trustee in bankruptcy was this. Inasmuch as the Fuk On Company did not complete their attachment of these two sums of money by actual receipt of the same until after they had received from their solicitors notice of a bankruptcy petition, Mr. Wakeman as Trustee in Bankruptcy was entitled to come before this Court and to ask his Lordship that these sums of money should be paid by the Fuk On Company to him as trustee for the general benefit of the creditors.

The Chief Justice—I don't quite follow you. You say notice was given to the judge who made the order.

Mr. Pollock—That was informal.

The Chief Justice—So it does not come as an appeal to the Court.

Mr. Pollock—Not at all. This is a separate application in bankruptcy. They contended, he continued, that if the creditor before actual receipt of the money had received notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, or if in fact there was a receiving order, the creditor was not entitled to obtain the benefit of that execution.

Mr. Callaghan said the money had been paid into Court by the garnishers, and it was only upon their application to have it paid out that they heard of a petition in bankruptcy being presented.

His Lordship—Was it afterwards or before?

Mr. Callaghan—It was heard in Chambers. The learned acting Chief Justice had this notice before him at the time.

His Lordship—It was immaterial to him. He could not have refused the order as he was not acting under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. Callaghan—Oh yes, he could. When he knew there had been a petition in bankruptcy he could have refused.

His Lordship—It was not a case of bankruptcy.

Mr. Callaghan—No, but he might have known what was coming on. It is a principle of law that money which has been paid out under an order of the Court cannot be recovered back.

His Lordship—Where did you get that from?

Mr. Callaghan said it was *Marratt & Hampden*.

His Lordship—Give me a quotation.

Mr. Callaghan—The heading is—"Where money has been paid by the plaintiff to the defendant under the compulsion of legal process."

which it is afterwards discovered not to be due the plaintiff cannot recover it back on an action for money received."

HONGKONG SMALL DEBT COURT.

28th inst. There was comparatively little of interest at the Hongkong Small Debt Court today. His Honour Mr. A. G. W. Paine, Judge, presided, and there was the usual crowded attendance of lawyers and litigants. Most of the cases were postponed till some day next week.

DOUBLE OR QUITS.

One of the cases was that in which a Chinese cook sued his master S. M. Gidley for \$12.80 being wages for the month of June. Last week the case was adjourned in order that the defendant might bring a cross-action, suing his former servant for leaving without notice.

"Have you served him with a summons now?" asked the Judge.

"No," said Mr. Gidley. "I couldn't find him."

"Well, he's in Court now. The bailiff can serve him here."

To the amazement of the cook, he was presented with a piece of foolscap containing a claim, for \$12 odd for leaving without notice. The spectators in Court, not being the victims, laughed. The Judge asked the cook what he had to say.

"I simply asked him for my wages and he kicked me out."

S. M. Gidley entered the box and was asked: "Why did the cook leave?"

"Because he said his father was dead and he wanted to go to see him."

"Did you strike him?"—No.

"Then the cook's story was heard."

"Did he strike you?"—Yes, he slapped me twice.

What about your father being dead?—I never spoke about my father being dead, I only asked for my wages.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs in each action.

Colloquially speaking they were quits, but the cook is still wondering how it happened.

A HINT TO LAWYERS

A case in which negligence is alleged as the ground of a claim was submitted.

His Lordship said that he did not know whether it was negligence, process which might be adopted in such cases. They could apply the rules of the Admiralty law. It was a very simple procedure and he thought it might be considered by the lawyers in Court.

A GENERAL DEFENDANT

One lady, who was the defendant in an action, heard her name called and marched up smiling to face his Lordship. "Your case is postponed," she bowed and smiled again.

"Come back on Tuesday," his Lordship said. She curtseyed. "And bring all your witnesses." She left the Court smiling.

WANTED HIS COSTS

There was an action on the list in which two Chinamen were concerned. The sum in dispute was stated to be \$150.70. The plaintiff was represented by a lawyer, who calmly observed:—"We've received \$100 on account."

"Then I'll give you judgment for \$50.70 and costs," said His Lordship rapidly turning to the next case.

"But I wanted judgment for \$150.70 and costs."

"You got \$100 on account, didn't you?"

"Yes, but the expenses, my Lord?"

"Oh that will be all right. Judgment for \$50.70 and costs on the other scale."

The lawyer bowed and pleased and his brethren of the robe smiled audibly.

COOL THIEF

24th inst. A very smart and lucky arrest was effected on Saturday night by P. S. O'Sullivan, by which a much-sought thief was gathered in. On that night, at about half past eight, Sergeant O'Sullivan was walking along the road between Hung Hom and Kowloon City, when he observed a Chinaman approaching, whose movements, indicating a strong desire to avoid observation, roused his suspicions, and caused him to stop the man and ask him to give an account of himself. The Chinaman said he was an accountant in a tea-shop, and had been in Kowloon City to collect some bills, \$63 in all, and was returning home with the money. Not altogether satisfied the sergeant told the man to accompany him to the shop where he had collected the money, to prove the truth of his story. The sergeant then asked the man, casually, if he had any more money, and was answered in the affirmative, the man stating that he had altogether \$1,000 with him. The sergeant was then more confirmed in his suspicions, and said the man must give a better account of himself, when the latter said it did not matter about going to Kowloon City, and he would give the sergeant \$200 to "let it be alright." The sergeant made it "alright" for him, but not quite in the way the culprit intended to convey, for he promptly clapped him into the place prepared for malefactors—the prison cell. This morning he placed the man before Mr. G. N. Orme, and after evidence of the arrest had been given, the case was, on the application of Sergeant O'Sullivan, remanded, bail being refused. Subsequent to the arrest it transpired that the man was one Yau Kai, lately a cook employed at the Wai Tsan Kai, and that he was wanted on the charge of embezzling the sum of \$937 the property of the bank, and that having absconded, a warrant had been issued for his arrest, of which fact, however, Sergeant O'Sullivan had not been informed, making the occurrence of Saturday night the more fortunate and important. A little later the case was resumed, the witness having put in an appearance. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, but denied the offer of a bribe. That charge was, however, proved, and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour on the first charge, and two months' hard labour on the second, the sentences to run consecutively.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

24th inst. When the s.s. *Powhatan*, of America, arrived in the harbour yesterday, she was observed to be flying the police call-flag at the fore, and Inspector Langley immediately responding to

the call went on board the *Powhatan* to learn what the trouble was. There the captain told him to take into arrest Joseph Kirkland, the ship's coloured cook, and remove William Polson, the coloured steward, to hospital. The story of the trouble, as related to the police, was that on the night of the 18th inst., while the vessel was at sea, the cook went into the store-room to get some necessary stores, and on leaving the room left the port-holes open. During the night it rained heavily, and in the morning when the steward went into the store-room, he found the rain had come in and damaged a large quantity of stores. Knowing that the cook was the last man to visit the room on the previous night, he went to him in the night, and accused him of such a serious loss of stores. Incensed at being rebuked for the boys, Kirkland seized a carving knife and plunged it into the breast of Polson, inflicting a serious wound just above the heart. The accused was placed in irons, and the wounded man at once attended to, by the ship's doctor, until arrival here. Inspector Langley at once arrested Kirkland, and brought him ashore, sending Polson to the Government Civil Hospital. This morning Kirkland was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, when he at once pleaded guilty. Polson produced a note from Dr. Bell, to say that, while he was now out of danger, he must return at once to the hospital for continued treatment. Kirkman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

EXTRADITION.

25th inst. Remanded from Monday last the case in which the extradition of Yuen To is sought by the Chinese authorities for complicity in an armed robbery in Chinese territory, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence.

Mr. Hazeland, the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence.

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FEROCIOUS DOGS. A PUBLIC MENACE.

ORDERED TO BE DESTROYED.

26th inst. This morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a resident of Kowloon was summoned for allowing vicious and ferocious dogs to be at large, to the public danger. Li Yung, a painter, said that on the 20th inst., at four o'clock in the evening, he was carrying some things along Robinson Road. As he passed defendant's door the dog rushed out barking, and then ran at complainant and bit him in the thigh. Complainant did not touch the dog or do anything to it. He went to hospital, and was detained one day for treatment. The dog was a large, black, and ferocious dog, and was a public danger. Li Yung, a painter, said that on the 20th inst., at four o'clock in the evening, he was carrying some things along Robinson Road. As he passed defendant's door the dog rushed out barking, and then ran at complainant and bit him in the thigh. Complainant did not touch the dog or do anything to it. He went to hospital, and was detained one day for treatment. 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MORE HOTEL SECRETS.

THE "HONGKONG" DIRECTORS GIVE EVIDENCE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE HOTEL COMPANY.

The case of Ernest Wohlfahrt, chef, against the Hongkong Hotel Company, concluding for \$1,000 damages for wrongful dismissal, was continued in the Supreme Court to-day. His Honour Mr. A. G. Wice, P. J., Judge, on the bench.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker of Deacon, Looker and Deacon appeared for the defendant firm.

At the previous hearing there was a large number of Hotel servants in attendance. Mr. E. Osborne, chairman of the board of directors of the Hongkong Hotel, sat with counsel. The case for the plaintiff was closed at the last sitting.

MR. OSBORNE IN THE BOX.

Mr. Edward Osborne was the first witness called for the defence. He stated that in March 1903, he went to England, being empowered to engage a chef. He had an interview with the plaintiff which occupied three quarters of an hour. He explained that they did not want a man to come to Hongkong to cook because the Chinese staff was quite capable of that, but they wanted a chef to look after the Chinese of the life in Hongkong, the heat of the summer, probably the opposition of the Chinese, and every other drawback he could think of. He said that the chef would be under the direct orders of the manager, but so long as he performed his duties satisfactorily he would be left alone. If he did not fulfil the expectations of the directors he would be told so, and if the dissatisfaction continued, he would be dismissed. The plaintiff was apparently anxious to come and he was engaged. He was specially careful to tell the plaintiff that he must give satisfaction otherwise he would be dismissed. He clearly understood it; he said so.

DIRECTORS DISSATISFIED.

The chef arrived in September and the witness in March.

When you arrived did you find that the directors were satisfied?—No.

Did you discuss the matter?—Several times.

He watched things for two months and found that in his opinion the food was not improved; the service was the same. With the exception of a few sauces he did not think there was any improvement whatever. He allowed things to go on till the winter. The dissatisfaction continued, and the matter was discussed at various meetings. Messages were sent through Mr. Haynes to the chef.

NO SUGGESTIONS.

Did the chef attend the Board meetings?—When I returned I suggested that he should attend the Board meetings in order to make suggestions.

Did he attend?—Yes.

Ever make a suggestion?—He never made a suggestion; never make a remark.

In consequence of that?—In consequence of that we stopped him attending.

Witness continued to explain that complaints were made about the chef, and suggestions were sent to him, but he ignored them altogether. The directors asked him (Mr. Osborne) to investigate matters personally. Every day at 1 o'clock at 11 o'clock he saw the raw food which the chef had bought and passed. On several occasions he found the raw food unfit for eat. He pointed this out to the chef, but the raw food still continued. This broadly extended to all the market provisions.

CHIEF IN A PASSION.

Did you continue that to the end?—I continued it till one day he flew into a passion and practically told me I knew nothing about it. He was told to attend at the Board meeting and ordered to accept my decision or other steps would be taken.

Witness explained why the complaint book was started. Complaints were made about the way the food was served, but practically no improvement took place.

He was dismissed on the day after the row with Mr. Davies?—Yes.

Was that dismissal in consequence of that row or in consequence of previous dissatisfaction?—In consequence of previous dissatisfaction.

COMPLAINTS.

Was there any reason for sending your messages through the Hotel manager?—Because the staff is under the direction of the manager.

What time of the day did you carry out these investigations at the Hotel?—About five minutes past one.

Did you consider the chef carried out his duties according to his instructions?—He failed to carry out his instructions and failed to do what he was engaged for.

Were specific complaints made to him at the Board meetings?—Yes, there were specific complaints.

Cross-examined by Mr. Master—Have you ever worked in a Hotel?—No.

How long have you been a director of the Hongkong Hotel?—Since 1903.

You occupy some other positions in the Colony?—Yes.

Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company?—Yes.

Are you in the habit of personally superintending the cooking?—No.

A PERSONAL QUERY.

How much of your time do you give to the Hongkong Hotel?—I suppose ten minutes a day, at 11 o'clock.

Has the amount of attention you have given to the Hongkong Hotel called for any comment from the shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company?—I cannot say.

The plaintiff says that when you returned to Hongkong you shook hands with him and complimented him on the improvements he had made; did you do so?—I probably shook hands with him and said "How are you," but I didn't compliment him.

Did you tell him the directors were dissatisfied?—It wasn't my place to offer any comment on his work.

Wouldn't it have been reasonable to do so?—Certainly not.

NO COMPLAINTS.

You are sure you did not compliment him on his work?—I have given you an answer already. I did not.

Did you teach the cook how to cook soured fish?—You have misrepresented me. I never said that. It is a lie, you have in your examination said that I tried to tell the man how to cook. I tell you that is a lie. You misrepresented me.

The witness said it was the custom of the heads of departments to attend at the Board meetings.

When you started going round the Hotel?—I didn't go round the Hotel.

IN THE KITCHEN.

When you started going into the kitchen?—I didn't go into the kitchen.

You said you went into the kitchen?—I said I went into the kitchen once a week.

How far did you go towards the kitchen?—The kitchen is on the top floor.

Where did you go to see the food?—To the fresh provision room.

Where is that?—On the first floor.

The revisions you saw, had they been passed by the chef when you saw them?—Sometimes they had.

CARROTS.

You didn't examine each carrot separately, did you?—No, I didn't examine each carrot.

What do you know about carrots?—What any ordinary intelligent man knows and no more.

You are not an expert?—No.

Would you back your opinion against an expert of 19 years' experience in cooking vegetables?—Yes, as far as an intelligent man can go.

What is your opinion as to carrots?—What do you mean by carrots?

As to the age of carrots?—My opinion is as good as the chef's as to the age of a carrot.

How do you do it?—Any fool can see whether a carrot is old or fresh.

What was the matter with the carrots?—They were overgrown.

A BONUS FOR THE CHEF.

On the 6th of April you gave the chef a bonus. Yet you say you were dissatisfied with him?—Is that right?—I think it shows the consistency with which the directors have treated the chef, while complaining about the quality of the food, and the service of the dining room, they were perfectly willing to recognise what he did at the private dinner parties. They always recognised that they were extremely well treated, and to encourage him we said that on those private dinner parties we would make him a bonus, but as to the general dining room we expressed our dissatisfaction.

A DIRECTOR'S FRIENDS.

A question was asked as to whether Mr. Osborne was friendly disposed towards the plaintiff.

"I am not in the habit of making friends of subordinates in the Hotel," said Mr. Osborne.

The dismissal of the chef was due to the dissatisfaction of the directors with the plaintiff, and not to the row with the acting manager. But the one coming on top of the other hastened matters.

Re-examined by Mr. Looker—Do you think it was possible for him to make improvements in all the things you knew?—Yes, it was quite possible, if the man knew his work.

He was not asked to do anything impossible?—Not at all.

Witness said there had been no improvements since the plaintiff came to the Hotel.

THE GODOWN COMPANY.

With reference to my friend's remark about the Godown Company, are the Godown Company aware that you are a director of the Hongkong Hotel?—Yes, they have sanctioned it.

Have you had any experience of vegetable growing?—I have, in a private garden.

How many years?—Fifteen years.

Do you grow vegetables?—Yes.

Do you consider the carrots and the provisions you used to see were fit to be employed in the preparation of food?—I don't think they were fit to be in the Hotel. They were overgrown Chinese things.

The witness could conceive of nothing more serious than for a chef to be confronted with rotten food.

MR. PARFITT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Parfitt, another director of the Hongkong Hotel Company, was the next witness called. He gave evidence as to the dissatisfaction of the directors and said they were "rather dissatisfied with the chef's work. When returning from England this year he received a letter from Mr. Osborne speaking of his dissatisfaction with the chef. It was evident from that letter that the dismissal of the plaintiff was contemplated. The matter was under constant discussion and Mr. Osborne was deputed to personally investigate matters. The dismissal of the chef was due to dissatisfaction and not to the row with the manager. The directors, however, were indignant with the chef over his behaviour towards the acting manager.

Did you see any improvement in the result of the chef's work?—No appreciable improvement.

Was there any improvement in the service?—None.

"UNFIT FOR FOOD."

In the complaint book you said there was certain food served up that was unfit for food?—Absolutely.

That occurred before the complaint book was started?—On frequent occasions.

If the chef had been civil to the manager it was not probable that he would have been dismissed on the 1st of June. The chef had been warned that the directors were dissatisfied with his services. They complained of bad fish, badly-cooked vegetables, and so forth.

NEW DISHES.

By Mr. Looker—The chef has told us that he taught the Chinese a tremendous number of new dishes. Did you notice them during the first six months?—Better or worse?

A lot or a few?—I think I might say I noticed three or four courses, and three or four sweets, and perhaps two or three preparations of fish.

When you returned from England did you see any more new dishes?—No, I didn't notice any.

MR. POTT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Potts, director of the Hongkong Hotel Company, spoke to the arrival of the chef in Hongkong. The chef had been very dissatisfied with the chef's work, even after he had only been a few months in the Colony. The matter was discussed at every meeting and the directors were constantly giving instructions to the chef through the manager. He saw no improvements in the service or preparation of the food.

When the chef was dismissed was he dismissed solely as the result of the row with Mr. Davies or through that on top of the previous dissatisfaction?—On account of the previous dissatisfaction.

A FRUITFUL TOPIC.

By Mr. Master—You often discussed the matter of the chef at the Board meeting?—At almost every meeting.

Did you intimate your dissatisfaction to the chef?—Yes.

It is the custom of the Hotel that all the upper employees should attend the Board meetings?—The manager and the commodore attend. When the chef first came he used to attend also.

If the dissatisfaction of the Board was so great that it would justify dismissal would it not have been right to invite the plaintiff to attend at the meetings?—We sent instructions through the manager.

SPECIAL DINNERS.

You gave him a bonus in April?—That was to encourage him to look after the special dinners.

If you were dissatisfied with him at all why give him a bonus?—We were satisfied with the special dinners.

Was there ever any discussion at the Board meetings, while Mr. Parfitt was in England, about dismissing the plaintiff?—There was some discussion once.

Don't you think if there had been no row with the acting manager that the chef would have finished his three years' service?—No, I fancy not.

WAITING FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the whole time the plaintiff has been in the Hotel he was not noticed any improvement in the food?—I cannot say I did personally. I know that before Mr. Osborne came back Mr. Potts and myself sat at the same table and we were always wondering when the improvements were to begin.

Mr. A. F. Davies was called. He stated that he had been acting manager since Mr. Haynes left for England.

HISTORY OF THE ROW.

Come down to the 26th of May. Tell us so what happened then?—On the evening of the 26th of May about dinner time I went to the fresh provision store and Wohlfahrt was there with the commodore. When I walked in he seemed to be very excited. He said "What's this about soured fish? I will soon show you, you b— that you cannot come into my kitchen." I looked at him and walked away. About a quarter of an hour later I spoke to the commodore and he came back and said "I will show you what you like here." Then I spoke to him for the first time. I said "I have had enough of this chef. If you say another word I will suspend you." He said "You b— fool, you cannot suspend me." And I said "You can now consider yourself suspended." He snapped his fingers and said "I will take no notice of you." I walked away. This occurred in the presence of the pantry staff.

By Mr. Master—What experience have you in hotel management?—Ten years in St. Leonards, Windsor, London and other places.

GENTLE REMINDERS.

Were the complaints made against the chef of a serious character?—They wouldn't have been made if they hadn't been serious.

Tell us about some of those complaints?—Bad fish, bad food, bad vegetables.

Were they not more in the nature of reminders than complaints?—I don't think so.

Have you laughed with the chef at the triviality of the complaints?—I have said "Whether you consider the complaint trivial or not it is the complaint of the directors," and I advised him to carry them out.

Did you consider some of the complaints trivial?—I can't say I did.

WHAT IS A SERIOUS COMPLAINT?

What do you consider a serious offence?—That there was not enough parsley in the sauce?—If the sauce is not properly prepared there is ground for complaint.

Is that a serious complaint?—It is a complaint.

How often have you got messages for the chef?—Pretty well after every board meeting.

Did you always give those messages to the chef?—Yes.

GOOD FRIENDS.

Were you on good terms with the chef?—Very good. We had little disputes when he didn't feel inclined to carry out the instructions he received.

Were you not on better terms with the chef before you became acting manager?—No.

You didn't get on the high horse when you became acting manager?—Not at all.

You are not on such good terms with the plaintiff as you used to be?—I am not on any terms with him at all now.

Had you words with him before 28th May?—Only at odd times.

Did you give orders that the trying pan should be taken out of the kitchen?—No.

How often did he use the word b—?—Three or four times, I cannot remember.

Since you have been in the Hotel has there been any improvement in the kitchen department?—I was not there before the plaintiff.

THE CHINESE STAFF.

Has the plaintiff assisted you in dealing with the Chinese staff?—Yes, he has assisted me in getting the menus ready and so on.

Has he assisted you in any other way?—I don't think he has been called upon to do so.

As far as you know, how does he supervise the kitchen?—I don't know; I never went into the kitchen at all.

Did you ever complain to the directors about the plaintiff?—Never once.

Never at all?—Never.

What is your opinion about the plaintiff?—He is a very good chef.

The witness could conceive of nothing more serious than to say that the food was of bad quality.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was engaged in England to act as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. Under the agreement he was liable to dismissal provided that there were reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction. The plaintiff contended that he had performed his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, and the causes of complaint were so trivial that it could not be held the directors had reasonable ground on which to dismiss him. He also said that any such complaints as there were made or any such dissatisfaction, if there was any, had been caused by the evidence of the directors and of the acting manager that there had been, for some time, dissatisfaction in the minds of the directors as to the way the plaintiff carried out his duties. And there was no doubt according to the acting manager's evidence that he communicated such complaints to the plaintiff, and there was the evidence of the directors that they communicated their complaints to the plaintiff. These complaints were themselves trivial, but when there was a series of them they became serious and, if true, they gave reasonable cause for dissatisfaction. Things went on until the 26th of May when there was a dispute about soured fish, and apparently the directors determined to adopt a new method of cooking. The plaintiff abused the acting manager and not only the manager but a man who had nothing to do with the removal of the pan from the kitchen. The plaintiff was not in any way justified in what he did, and the directors taking into consideration the complaints, coupled with the insulting language to the acting manager, were perfectly justified in dismissing the chef. There was this point that on the language alone the directors were not justified in taking the action they did.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS, WITH COSTS.

THE YEAR 1904 was the most prosperous of all for the "Toanong" Charbonnages (colliers), according to report read at the meeting of shareholders on May 25, 1905, was 372,250 tons of coal and 77,805 tons of briquettes, against 360,617 and 77,168 respectively in the year 1903. The rough receipts amounted to 1,538,420 frs., against 1,128,072 in 1903. The future is promising.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S TRIAL.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The *Japan Herald* says the following is a full translation of the judgment delivered in the charges against Captain Bouguin and Maki Ko.

SENTENCE.

Alexandre H. S. Bouguin, Captain (retired) of the French Army, citizen of the French Republic, domiciled at No. 8, Shiba Park, Kiohachi-ku, Tokio, and agent for manufacturers and firms, aged 51.

Maki Ko, a heir of Miura-nori, Yokosuka, Kanagawa-ken living at No. 8, Shiba Park, Tokio, commercial employee, aged 45.

In connection with the aforementioned men, charged with the infringement of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, the Court adjudicated, in the presence of Procurators Anjo Tokiharu and Ochiai Yoshizo, and sentences Alexandre H. S. Bouguin to 10 years' penal servitude and Maki Ko to 8 years' penal servitude. The articles seized are returned to their respective owners.

FACTS AND REASONS.

The accused Bouguin was once employed by the Japanese Government as a military instructor, and subsequently he acted as military attaché in the French Legation of which post he was relieved later on and returned home. He came out to Japan again in the 26th year of Meiji (1893), and started a commercial and manufacturing agency.

From about August last till the 5th of May last, he added to his calling that of correspondent. He undertook to find out military secrets in the course of the war. His act is of a grave nature.

On or about the 21st of November last, he learned that the division was being mobilized. He ordered the division who was living with him, that day to cable the matter in a private code to a Frenchman by the name of Keichal (L. Caissal) living in Shanghai, who cabled the information to the *Pitt Parille*.

On the 30th of November last, again, the division landed at— and a cavalry force was sent northward. This fact the accused sent by letter to the same journal.

On the 10th January, 1905, the division proceeded northward by railway, which fact he learned about the 26th of the same month. On the 26th day he sent on the information by letter to the same journal.

About the 10th of February, he learned that the division had arrived at Liaoyang on the 26th January, that the division proceeded northward at the end of January, and that finally the same division arrived at— This fact he communicated, on the same day, with the mail belonging to the French Embassy in Japan to Capt. de Labry, of Paris.

About August of 1904 he learned of the composition of the guns with the Port Arthur, investing army, their description, number, etc. On the 13th of January he communicated the secret to the same officer by the same means.

About the 10th of February last, he learned that—body was newly organized, and for the purpose—regiments were drafted to Tokio, and were leaving for the seat of war; also that regiments were being mobilized at Sendai and were leaving Yokohama by the *Tambara-maru* on 28th January, and regiments were being organized at Nagoya and were leaving Taketoyo about the same day. The secret he communicated by the same means as above mentioned.

About the 15th April of the same year, he learned that at Hiroshima—was organized and on the same day he sent the information by letter to the same man. About the 20th April he learned that on the 19th April 30 Japanese transports— which fact he communicated to Keichal (L. Caissal) in Shanghai, who cabled the same to the said Labry. Again, on the 5th of May he learned that the transports carried—which forces went to— On the same day, he communicated the information by letter to the same parties.

The accused Maki Ko was employed by the said Bouguin, and in February, 1905, he went to Nagoya in order to report upon military secrets, fully knowing for what purpose the information was wanted. At Nagoya he found—regiments were being drafted and learned that the same regiments had embarked on board transports at Tanaketo. He reported the same and other items to Bouguin, thus facilitating his work, and contributing towards his crime.

(1) Of the evidence adduced, and shown to the accused Bouguin, the fact of his experience and the proof of his having given the information alluded to are supported first by his own admission, and secondly by Exhibit No. 861, (copy book No. 32, page 27) in which is written the preceding information supplied. On pages 36 and 75 the item covered by statement No. 2 is entered. Exhibit No. 861 (copy book No. 7), pages 55 to 57 contains the material in Statement No. 5, on page 171 the first part of statement No. 6, on page 107, the middle portion of it, and on page 167 the last portion of the same. Exhibit No. 861 (copy 35) also contains statements covered by Statement No. 4.

(2) Considering whether the matter communicated by the accused comes within the purview of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, it becomes necessary to ascertain what is implied by the term "military secrets." It implies such military acts as will endanger the safety of the country when bruited abroad; the military movements of Japan, a nation, for its own protection, must jealously guard such military secrets in peace as well as in time of war. The extent to which such protection is pushed or where demarcation is to be drawn between the prospective and accomplished injury or danger, and what not should be considered as constituting violation of military secrets depend greatly upon the time when such act is committed and the character of the act, and also upon the discretion of the authorities responsible for controlling such matters, who, judging from the matter effected in their interests were endangered or injured by certain acts. In the present case, the witness Shimizu Koichi, who holds the post of Bikanjin riji (Judge advocate of the Army) testifies that (A) the matters under consideration are treated as military secrets, and that the mobilization of the division referred to in statement No. 1, when this fact was communicated abroad, was the division remaining at home and its employment in active warfare had considerable significance on the then situation, not a light matter from a military point of view. (B) Disclosing it was greatly to endanger Japan's military plans. The date of the disclosure of the division, and its subsequent disposal, as revealed, was a violation of a military secret. (C) The Division mentioned in Statements Nos. 2 and 3, having reference to the military movements after the capitulation of Port Arthur—and the date of their arrival and the name of the place. All these were disclosed before the battle of Mukden. The matter had indescribable bearing on the military plans then contemplated and no doubt endangered Japan's military position. (D) The Statement No. 4 indicated the condition of the war. They do not appear from the exclusive composition of the Port Arthur Investing Army alone; the secret

must be kept as long as military plans possible. (E) The statements Nos. 5 and 6 deal with composition of forces, the date of their departure, their destination and the method of transportation. Every belligerent must try to keep secret the movements of such forces. Its disclosure is bound to injure Japan. All the statements considered thus far come under the purview of military secrets.

The accused in his defence contends that a portion, at least, of the secrets are no longer secret, since they were written in newspapers, known to the public, and by the time his disclosures reached Paris, they were obsolete. It must be noted that occasionally a feature or features constituting a military secret come to be known in a casual way by the public, or sometimes through inadvertent writings in newspapers. But as a rule they do not disclose the whole organization, or its constructive elements. This being the case, it by no means follows that the matter loses its character of a secret. As to the contention that when the information got to Paris, the secret was lost, it is apparent that beyond the mere or less mitigation of injury resultant upon publication the matter remains the same. Whether a military secret was detected or not must be ascertained at the time of such detection, likewise what constitutes a military secret. The accused's plea, that it must be determined by result, falls to the ground.

(3) As regards the question whether the accused detected the military secrets himself, accused maintains that he learned them from other people, or saw them himself, or learned them through newspapers and Maki Ko, thereupon drawing his deductions and arriving at data. He forwarded his intelligence as such, being merely guess-work, and not detected. (1) Exhibit No. 861 (copy 3) page 67, contains a statement addressed to General Horeaux, that it is very difficult, more difficult than that, to get correct information, and that "I am one of those who are able to detect secrets well," etc. (2) Exhibit 861 (copy No. 7), from pages No. 3 onwards, contains letters addressed to De Labry, saying that the accused experienced great difficulty in detecting a certain item. (3) Maki Ko's evidence in Court shows that ostensibly he was sent to Nagoya on a commercial errand, but was ordered to report on military matters as they came to his notice. This shows that the accused detected secrets. (4) The accused himself admits that he learned from the papers and saw himself, drawing his deduction therefrom. He also collected facts pertaining to military matters, thereby constructing a comprehensive analysis. This process may be put down as a certain means of finding out military secrets. All this evidence and the accused's own statement show that he was engaged in detecting military secrets.

(4) The accused contends that, in trying to find out military secrets, he did not believe that they were secrets, since they were known to the public and published in newspapers. (1) Exhibit 861 (copy 31), page 67, says (letter to General Horeaux) "as the censorship is very severe, when important information is received, it will be sent on to Shanghai by post and thence wired. This, in my opinion, is the most advantageous plan." (2) Page 141 of the same copy book says in a letter to the proprietors of the *Pitt Parille* that cablegrams will be sent from Shanghai, but the censorship will be eluded. (3) On page 197, in a letter to Keichal (L. Caissal) a private code giving an account of the division's departure is given. (4) Exhibit 861 (copy 32), page 27, contains the account of the said division's departure described in the said private code.

This shows the accused utilized a private code, thereby eluding the censorship. Exhibit 861 (copy 7), page 60 onwards (letters addressed to De Labry), says great difficulty is encountered in furnishing still clearer accounts and that the party is observing great secrecy. (6) Pages 77 onwards of the same copy book (letters to the same individual) say the accused

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

27th Inst.
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Colonel Darling, C.R.P., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
Mr. E. A. Irving, Acting Registrar-General, took the oath of office and his seat at the Council as Registrar-General.
The Colonial Secretary moved that the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4) be adopted.
The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

CARRIED.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 20 to 23 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.
The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

CARRIED.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Sessional Papers:—
1. Minutes as to the effect of Government market rents and slaughter-house fees upon the retail selling price of beef and mutton.
2. Returns of the Subordinate Court for 1904.
3. Governor's award relating to the claim of Messrs. Howard and Stephens for compensation in respect of M. L. 184.
4. Supplementary Colonial Estimates for 1904.

SUPPLY BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents, to defray the charges of the year 1904.
The Attorney General seconded.

CARRIED.

The Colonial Secretary said—Seeing that the whole of this supplementary provision has been already voted from time to time by the Finance Committee and adopted by the Finance Committee, it is desirable, if no member has any objection to the proposal, to have the Bill read a second time now, and to remit it to the Finance Committee, and subsequently to a committee of the whole Council, so that we may get the Bill through to-day. Therefore I beg to move the suspension of the Standing Orders.
The Attorney General seconded.

CARRIED.

The Colonial Secretary moved, and the Attorney General seconded, that the Bill be read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.
CARRIED.
The Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:

WATER EXPENSES.

A sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote Police, Sub-Department—Fire Brigade, Other Charges, for the item repairs to engine, hose, &c.
The Colonial Secretary said that this was a sum which was spent at the end of last year and the excess was due to the long drought and the shortness of the water supply.
CARRIED.

MESSRS. HOWARD AND STEPHENS' CLAIM.

A sum of thirty-six thousand four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$36,004.34) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services—Other Miscellaneous Services, for award to Messrs. Howard and Stephens.
Award.....\$35,729.00
Interest thereon from 1st September, 1895, to 1st August, 1905, at 7%.....17,294.75

Deduct amount paid on

29th August, 1903.....\$15,000.00
and
Interest thereon up to 1st August, 1905.....2,019.45

Total.....\$36,004.34

The Colonial Secretary—Hon. members have had the award before them, and they will understand the expenditure they are now asked to vote.
Mr. Shawan—Do Messrs. Howard and Stephens accept this as a final settlement?
The Colonial Secretary—Well—
Mr. Shawan—They haven't agreed to this?
The Colonial Secretary—No, we have not offered them the money because it had not yet been voted.
Mr. Shawan—They did not treat the award as a final settlement? Did they agree that it should be final?
The Colonial Secretary—I cannot say.
The Attorney General—It is open to them to take it or let it go nothing. It is purely an offer.
The Colonial Secretary—If they don't take it then they are not likely to get any further consideration.
The vote was passed.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) being the salaries, &c., of Surveyors, and other liabilities for the Kowloon-Canton railway.
The Colonial Secretary said it was quite apparent what this item referred to—it was in connection with the survey of the Kowloon-Canton railway.
CARRIED.

IMPROVEMENTS IN KOWLOON.

A sum of thirty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$35,499) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, being compensation to the owners of Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 for resumption of portions of the lots for the purpose of widening Salisbury Road.
The Colonial Secretary stated that the proposed widening of the road was to improve the communications of Kowloon giving access to the new Ferry pier and it was necessary to resume several lots which were in private ownership in order to widen the roadway.
CARRIED.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION BILL.

The Committee then took up consideration of the bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary sum of two hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents, to defray the charges of the year 1904."
The Colonial Secretary said that the sums mentioned in the Bill were voted last year by the Council and now it was necessary to legislate all those votes.

The Bill consisted of one clause as follows:—
A sum of two hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1904, the sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified: that is to say:—
Pensions.....\$11,047.01
Treasury.....2,131.21
Botanical and Afforestation Dept.....2,978.98
Land Court, New Territory.....12,058.59
Ecclesiastical.....1,300.00
Transport.....12,997.12
Miscellaneous Services.....7,729.32
Public Works Recurrent.....42,951.85

Ordinary Expenditure.....\$9,241.08
Public Works Extraordinary.....109,414.12
Total Supplementary Votes.....\$208,655.20

Each of the items was taken separately.

On the item "Public Works Extraordinary," Mr. Shawan said—How do you estimate the stores account of the Public Works Department? You put it down at \$100 and it comes to \$118,000.

The Director of Public Works—That is simply to keep the items on the Estimates. It is not in any sense an estimate of the amount required.

Mr. Shawan—Surely it is misleading to say you only spend \$100 when as a matter of fact you spend \$118,000.

The Colonial Secretary—The stores refer to the new Law Courts, etc.

Mr. Shawan—Whoever estimated them must have known they would be more than \$100.

The Colonial Secretary—It is only a matter of accounts. It is estimated in the expenditure on public buildings.

Mr. Shawan—It is a curious thing to go and estimate when there is no estimate there at all.

The question then closed and the Bill passed the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gershom Stewart—When do the items about the increased cost of the postal service come on?

The Colonial Secretary—They come on next year with all the other supplementary votes.

The Council then resumed, and His Excellency the Governor took the chair.

The Colonial Secretary reported that the Bill had passed through the Finance Committee and moved that the Council go into committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill.

The Attorney General seconded.
CARRIED.
The Bill passed through Committee and on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney General, was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

BEEF AND MUTTON PRICES.

MARKET RENTS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE FEES.

The following minute, dated 10th inst., as to the effect of Government market rents and slaughter-house fees upon the retail selling price of beef and mutton, was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

Market Rents.—The total rents paid by beef and mutton shops in the markets amount at the present rate to \$10,889.40 a year.

The dead weight of beef sold during 1904 may be estimated at 1,651,983 lbs. and of mutton at 941,633 lbs., making a total of 6,593,616 lbs. Of this total, roughly one-eighth is sold in the markets. The increase in price per lb. due to market rents is accordingly \$10,889.40 divided by 5,769,414 = 0.00188.

Slaughter-house fees.—The incidence of the fee falls equally upon all parts of the animal, viz., on the skin, blood, offal, hoofs, meat, etc.

The live weight of the animal has accordingly been taken in estimating the effect of the Government fee upon the selling price.

30,825 cattle and 23,736 sheep were killed during the year 1904. \$12,331.60 was received in cattle fees and \$4,747.20 in sheep fees during this period. Estimating the average live weight of cattle including calves at 400 lbs. and of sheep at 95 lbs., the price per lb. is increased by Government fees by \$17,078.80 divided by 14,538,520 = 0.00117.

The price of meat is therefore raised on the whole owing to Government charges by \$0.00359 per lb.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General.

WEST POINT RECLAMATION.

CLAIM OF MESSRS. HOWARD AND STEPHENS.

The following Award was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting as a sessional paper:—

1. The claim was for an award by the Governor under section 8 (6) of "The Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889" of such a sum of money as in his absolute discretion he might think sufficient and as by way of compensation for any injury that the claimants, as owners of the former Marine Lot No. 184, may have sustained by the works carried out under the Ordinance.

2. The lot which had an area of 32,481 square feet, and mean depth of 326' 9", fronted for 100 feet on the 50-foot public road known as the Praya, which separated it from the harbour, and was otherwise bounded on the west and south by public roads and on the east by other lots.

3. It was purchased by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens from the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company in September, 1884, for the sum of \$6,000, and godowns were erected on it to the value of about \$36,000. In 1886 the claimants commenced carrying on the business of godown-keepers.

On the 10th May, 1889, "The Praya Reclamation Ordinance" was passed. This Ordinance contemplated the building of a sea-wall 200 feet in front of the existing Praya Wall, and the claimants' lot and devolving 25 feet of the land thereby reclaimed to a wider lot of the existing road, 150 feet to a new Marine Lot, and 75 feet to a new Praya Road.

In the latter part of 1891 and early part of 1892, a sea-wall 250 feet in length was constructed at right-angles to the line of the Praya about 40 feet to the east of the eastern boundary of the claimants' lot. This was the western limit of the Reclamation Works as carried out till the year 1898. In April of that year work was commenced opposite the claimants' lot, and at the end of that year or commencement of 1899 the conditions of the original Marine Lot became practically what they have since remained as regards accessibility from the sea.

4. On the 22nd November, 1898, Major-General W. Black awarded Messrs. Thomas Howard and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, lessees of Marine Lot No. 184, the sum of \$15,000 as, and by way of, compensation for the injury that they had sustained by the Praya Reclamation Works.

5. The claimants applied to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the Original Jurisdiction to set aside this award, and their suit was dismissed on the 18th December, 1900, generally on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter under the Praya Reclamation Ordinance. The Supreme Court subsequently refused an application for special leave to appeal, and Judicial Committee of the Privy

Council in 1902 supported this refusal. A petition for full and fair compensation was presented to the King on the 22nd May, 1903, and on the 17th July of that year the claimants were notified that His Majesty had not been pleased to give any commands regarding their petition. As a result, however, of some further correspondence in the matter, Sir Henry Blake, then Governor of Hongkong, offered the claimants an amount of \$25,357.50, at the rate of 75 cents per square foot of Marine Lot No. 184 in respect of damage sustained on September 21st, 1898, owing to the reclamation in front of that lot. This offer which took the place of Major-General Black's award of the 22nd November, 1898, was not accepted by the claimants and, after some further correspondence, the Secretary of State on the 6th August, 1904, ordered a further inquiry in a despatch addressed to me as then Governor of Hongkong in the following terms:—

"I request that you will make further inquiry into the matter and report to me whether or not, in your opinion, Messrs. Howard and Stephens are entitled to any, and if any, to what further compensation."

I accordingly held a public inquiry on the 3rd, 4th and 5th July, 1905, at which the claimants and the Colonial Government were represented by Counsel who cross-examined the surveyors and other persons having knowledge of the value of property at Hongkong, whose statements in support of, or against the claim, were laid before me.

6. Copies of the documents put in evidence by the claimants are annexed to this award as Appendix "A," of those put in by the Colonial Government as Appendix "B" and of the short-handled writer's notes on the verbal evidence in the course of the hearing as Appendix "C."

Reference was made in the course of the hearing to the various sections of "The Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889," which is printed No. 6 of 1889 in Volume I of the Revised Edition of the Ordinance, to the Record of Proceedings printed for the Privy Council for the hearing of the Appeal from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and to the correspondence and statements printed with the Petition to the King of the 22nd May, 1903.

7. At the conclusion of the hearing, I put to the Chief Justice, who sat with me as Judicial Assessor, a series of questions bearing on the legal points involved in the case. These questions and His Honour's replies are set forth in Appendix "D."

8. The first point for decision was what was the value of Marine Lot No. 184 at the time it ceased to be a marine lot. According to the statement of claim this value was \$282,000.

(i) This sum of \$282,000 is practically the 3rd of the three valuations put in by the claimants as having been made by Messrs. Leigh & Orange, on the 28th December, 1898, for the property as it was in 1895. It also corresponds approximately to the end of those valuations.

According to the Judicial Assessor's reply to the second and third of the questions addressed to him, if the system of capitalizing net rentals obtained from the property had been adopted, these valuations in the rate of capitalization from 6% to 7% shown by the evidence to be necessary, reduce their amount (together with the alteration in the rate of capitalization) to \$141,157.

That of a valuation on this basis by Mr. Danby, a witness for the Crown, viz., to \$143,157, if this were held to be the value of the property and if Messrs. Leigh & Orange's valuation of the buildings on it, viz., \$55,000, were taken, the value of the land per Square Foot in 1895 would be \$141,157 - \$55,000 divided by 32,481 = \$2.70.

Messrs. Leigh & Orange's first valuation, however, gave the value of the land at \$5 per square foot. This valuation was based on the evidence given by Mr. Orange, based on four facts.

The first of these was a payment of \$1,700 offered by the Government in November, 1887, on account of the land of which Mr. Stephens was actually given possession under the Crown Lease being 339 square feet short of the area mentioned in the lease. This difference was owing to the encroachment of an adjoining Chinese owner, which existed at the time when Mr. Stephens purchased the property in September, 1881, for about \$2 a foot, and the contentment of the Crown was that the offer of \$1,700 in November, 1887, was not evidence of the value of the property in 1887.

The second fact brought forward in favour of the valuation at \$5 a square foot was that section 8 of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance provided for the cost of the works including a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of a portion of the land in course of reclamation opposite Marine Lots Nos. 182, 183, 184, and 185. It was admitted by the Crown that the area of the land in question was about 21,000 square feet, so that the price to be paid for the reclaimed land amounted to \$5 a square foot, but the Crown contended that this price was affected by the upsetting of an arrangement entered into two years previously with the owners of the property, on which previous arrangement reclamation had been commenced and by which their godowns were to have been 40 feet from the sea and 25 feet nearer the sea than the most easterly of the question (No. 105) was sold in 1893 for \$2.76 per square foot only. The Crown also contended that the position of the portion of land in course of reclamation, for which the sum of \$105,000 was to be paid, being a quarter of a mile nearer the centre of the town was more valuable than Marine Lot No. 184. This contention was not disproved by any of the claimants' witnesses.

The third fact brought forward in favour of the valuation at \$5 a square foot was that the lot (then 32,481 square feet) had been sold in 1881 for \$85,000, or at the rate of \$2.62 per square foot. It was contended that this represented more closely the value of the lot than the sale at its mortgage value in 1884. It was further contended that there had been a general rise in the value of property since 1881. The above fact and the contention were not disproved by any evidence brought forward by the Crown.

In re-examination Mr. Orange stated that some Marine Lots were of double the value of the corresponding lot.

The fourth fact brought forward in favour of the valuation at \$5 a square foot was that Messrs. Leigh & Orange's second and third valuation based on the capitalized value of the land and buildings as otherwise ascertained. These valuations resting, however, on incorrect data, the argument in favour of the \$5 per square foot value of the land in 1895 derived from them, may be neglected.

Messrs. Leigh & Orange's statement, dated the 28th December, 1898, and Mr. Orange's evidence went to prove that in 1895 the land forming Marine Lot No. 184 was worth approximately \$2.50 a foot and that there had been a rise in its value between that date and 1898.

(ii) The only evidence as to the value of Marine Lot No. 184 at the time the reclamation in front of it was commenced, which can be derived from the Survey Report and Valuation of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, dated the 19th September, 1899, put in by the claimants, is contained in the statement that they valued the land in front of the lot when reclaimed at \$2.75 per square foot. It was not shown that the reclamation was worth less per square foot than the value of the old marine lot in front of which it was created.

Mr. Turner in cross-examination stated that he had valued the New Marine Lots Nos. 204, 205 and 186 in June, 1895, and June, 1896, at \$3 per square foot. He further stated that Marine Lot No. 109 on which a small balance (\$2,000) had still to be paid to the Praya Reclamation Fund was sold in 1898 at \$3 a square foot. These lots are in much the same relative position to the harbour and town as the former Marine Lot No. 184, except that they are very slightly nearer the centre of the City.

Messrs. Palmer & Turner's statement, dated the 19th September, 1899, together with Mr. Turner's evidence, went to prove that the value of the land forming Marine Lot No. 184 in 1895 was about \$3 per square foot, and very slightly over that value in 1898.

(iii) Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs' valuation per square foot of Marine Lot No. 184 at the time—1899 or thereabouts—"when the access to the sea was interrupted to such an extent as to render the property in question, and the buildings thereon, in great measure useless for the purposes of Godowns," is, according to Mr. Ram's statement of the 14th June, 1905, put in by the claimants, \$4 a square foot.

The first fact on which this valuation is based was a valuation made by Mr. Ram in 1897 of Marine Lots Nos. 188 and 189 just a little west of Marine Lot 184. With regard to this he says—"This property is very similar in character, having a frontage on good water and being also a corner lot, with a frontage on three sides upon public streets and being also of the same area and covered with godowns of the same character." The valuation for this property was \$3.25 per square foot.

The second fact brought forward in favour of the valuation of \$4 a square foot was the sale in 1903 of Marine Lot No. 180 at a price slightly in excess of \$7 per square foot.

In cross-examination Mr. Denison stated that the date of the valuation of Marine Lot Nos. 188 and 189 was the 15th December, 1897, and that there had been a general rise in the value between the years 1897 to 1903.

Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs' statement, dated the 14th June, 1905, and Mr. Ram's evidence went to prove that the value of the land forming Marine Lot No. 184 on the 15th December, 1897, was about \$3.25 per square foot and that subsequently the value rose.

Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs further submitted a valuation of the property deduced from the rents obtained from the ground floors of Godowns in the vicinity in 1899. This valuation which amounted to \$184,195, and in any event would require various corrections, need not be considered in view of the Judicial Assessor's reply to the first of the questions put to him.

(iv) Mr. W. Danby in paragraph 9 of his statement, dated the 10th June, 1905, put in by the Crown, estimated that in 1895 the ground alone of Marine Lot No. 184 was worth \$3 a square foot.

(v) Mr. A. Shelton Hooper in his statement, dated June, 1905, put in by the Crown, taking into consideration that Marine Lot 184 was a corner lot having a frontage on Whitty Street, considered the land to have been of the value of \$3 per square foot in 1895. He also made a valuation (\$147,427) based on the rental of the property, but his evidence states that with regard to other valuations on this basis, may be neglected.

Taking into account the evidence that the value of Marine Lot No. 184 per square foot was in 1881 about \$2.50, in 1895 about \$3, and at the end of 1897 about \$3.25, I am of opinion that on the 1st September, 1898, the value per square foot of the lot as a marine lot was probably about and certainly did not exceed \$3.50. I have taken the 1st September, 1898, as fairly representing the time when the status of the lot changed from a marine to an inland lot.

9. The next point for decision was what was the value of Marine Lot No. 184 immediately after it ceased to be a marine lot.

(i) According to Messrs. Leigh & Orange's valuation No. 4, embodied in their statement of the 28th December, 1898, put in by the claimants, the value per square foot at that date was \$2.50. Mr. Orange in his evidence stated that when making this valuation he was influenced by his belief that the value of the land for the purposes of godowns had gone in 1898, a belief since proved to be erroneous, and that the situation was too far west to be of value for residential purposes. He based his valuation on the fact that he had made on the 20th and 21st of June, 1898, of land in two lots between Nos. 182 and 184, and the houses on them were not godowns.

(ii) According to Messrs. Palmer & Turner's statement of the 19th September, 1899, put in by the claimants, the value of Marine Lot No. 184, after the reclamation had been made in front of it was at the rate of \$1.50 per square foot. Mr. Turner in his evidence stated that this valuation was made by his partner on the basis of a previous valuation at \$1.25 per square foot of a property on Inland Lot 301 in the Queen's Road (behind the Salter's Home and 580 feet from the sea) occupied by Chinese shops and a vegetable factory. He also stated that his valuation was based on the assumption that the property had ceased to be suitable for godowns.

(iii) Mr. Ram, one of the claimants' witnesses, in his evidence stated that, as an Inland Lot, Marine Lot No. 184 was worth not more than \$2 or \$2.50 per foot in 1899.

(iv) Marine Lot No. 184 was actually sold for \$10,000 on the 10th October, 1899.

According to Messrs. Palmer & Turner's valuation prepared for the claimants three weeks before this sale, the value of buildings was \$45,000. If this were correct they received for the land the sum of \$55,000, i.e., the same sum that they gave for it in 1884, i.e., about \$2 per square foot.

(v) According to the statements of Messrs. Danby and Shelton Hooper of June, 1905, put in by the Crown, the sale of October, 1899, was no criterion of the true value of the property, the small amount received being probably due to the depressed state of the property market. Seven months after this sale the property realized \$140,000, and making the same deduction of \$45,000 for the buildings, the value of the land was then \$2.95 per square foot.

The temporary depreciation of the value of property in the vicinity of Marine Lot No. 184 about the time of the claimants' sale of that lot is reasonably accounted for by the building of new godowns in the vicinity. Mr. Orange in his evidence stated that the lot in front of the former Marine Lot Nos. 204 and 205 was completed new godowns in 1897 and subsequently Messrs. Palmer and Turner completed those in front of the former Marine Lot Nos. 186 and 187. These lots are those immediately east of Marine Lot No. 184.

On the whole, taking into consideration the reply of the Judicial Assessor to the fourth question put to him, I feel justified in neglecting Mr. Turner's evidence as being based on only remotely relevant data, in accepting the higher value given by Mr. Ram, in treating the value of the property having, subject to temporary fluctuations as new properties came on the market, generally advanced subsequent to the 1st September, 1898, and after all in treating as the most correct valuation for this date that made by Messrs. Leigh and Orange on the 28th December, 1898. This valuation was \$2.50 per square foot.

10. The depreciation in the value of Marine Lot 184 on ceasing to be a marine lot on the 1st September, 1898, appears from the foregoing to have been at the rate of \$3.50 - \$2.50 = \$1.00 per square foot. The total amount due for depreciation is thus \$32,481.

Except in calculating the value of the Lot after conversion, no attention has been paid to the various valuations of the buildings on it—\$55,000 according to Messrs. Leigh and Orange, \$45,000 according to Messrs. Palmer and Turner, \$60,000 according to Mr. Ram, and \$60,000 according to Mr. Danby and Mr. Shelton Hooper. These buildings, which cost originally \$35,000, were generally stated to have gone in value owing to the increased cost of building operations in Victoria. As subsequent to the conversion of the marine lot into an inland lot they were used, and at the present day are used, as godowns, there was practically no difference in their value before and after the conversion.

11. In accordance with the reply of the Judicial Assessor to the fifth question put to him, the claimants are entitled to an amount of 10% on that of the depreciation of Marine Lot No. 184 by reason of the alteration in its status, that is, to \$3,248 in addition to the \$32,481, arrived at in the last paragraph, or altogether to \$35,729 against their claim for \$172,000.

12. The claim for \$35,142 for loss of rents from the 1st January, 1896, to the 31st October, 1899, has, in view of the reply of the Judicial Assessor to the 6th question put to him, to be considered. The claimants put in three statements to prove damage done by loss of depth of water at the Praya Wall in front of their lot and consequent impaired access to it, and damage to their business from the time the reclamation work was first commenced to the time when it was carried in front of their lot.

(i) The first in date was Messrs. Palmer and Turner's of the 29th August, 1895, based on an inspection by Mr. Palmer made on the 19th of that month. It was to the effect that the foreshore was exposed in front of the lot at L. W. O. S. T. for an average width of 24 feet, and that the same silt, or mud, might have occurred to the west of a former wharf in front of the lot, which had belonged to and had been removed by the owners of the lot, partly in 1891 and partly in 1895 owing to the obstacle formed by the stone filling under that wharf which had not been removed, any silt, or mud, to the east of that obstruction was due to the Reclamation Works. He was of opinion that these works would tend to produce such silt, or mud, and that the "works themselves must also have caused a large amount of earth stuff to find its way into the sea and thus considerably accelerate the deposit on the foreshore."

Mr. Turner in his evidence stated that he was unable to say whether before the commencement of the reclamation works he was able to get alongside the Praya at dead low tide.

(ii) Mr. Leigh, whose report, dated the 1st May, 1896, was based on measurements and soundings taken on the 26th of the previous month, stated that in the eight years between 1888 and 1896 a very considerable silt, or mud, had taken place which he attributed in the first place to the pressing out of the mud and silt by the depositing of the Praya Wall. He made no reference to the effect on the sea bottom of the removal of the claimants' wharf, referred to in Messrs. Palmer and Turner's statement, nor to the fact that the filling in for the Praya Wall, which formed the western limit of the reclamation till 1898, had been completed at the end of 1891 or commencement of 1892. Mr. Leigh considered also that this wall acted as a groin causing silt, or mud, to the West of it.

(iii) Mr. Denison, whose report, dated the 24th September, 1896, was based on measurements taken on the 11th and 18th April, 1896, stated that the average amount of silt, or mud, between 1888 and April, 1896, on one occasion through the foreshore was between five and six feet. He attributes this entirely to the Praya Wall constructed in 1891-1892, acting as a groin.

(iv) The only other evidence put forward by the claimants in connection with the claim for damage on account of alteration of sea bottom between the 1st January, 1896, and the 10th October, 1899, was that contained in the following extract from the statement, dated the 14th June, 1905, by Mr. Ram:—

"This work was initiated in 1889, but the actual work

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

28th inst.
Before the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Baines, Lawrence, R.M., Marine Magistrate, J.C. Norman, Water Police, charged Chan Yau, master of the steam launch *Standard*, with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road laid down by His Majesty's Order in Council, in Victoria Harbour, on the 24th inst.—F. R. Norman said: At 2 p.m. on the 24th July, 1905, I was on duty by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's buoy in the central fairway. I noticed the steam launch *Ping Po* coming from Yau-mat towards the southern fairway at the same time the *Standard* was approaching from east to west, the *Standard* being on the port side of the *Ping Po*. The *Standard* held her course, and compelled the *Ping Po* to alter her course some 10° to starboard. Had the *Ping Po* not done so there would have been a collision of a certain kind. The *Ping Po* afterwards passed under the stern of the *Standard*. The defendant was not at the wheel of the *Standard*.
To the Court: I was some 20 to 300 yards distant and could see very plainly what happened.
Chan Yau, master of the steam launch *Standard*, said: I was down below. One of the crew was at the wheel, but I was at the wheel when we passed the *Ping Po*. By models defendant demonstrated that he did not give way to the *Ping Po*, which he should have done.
Defendant was fined \$5 and cautioned to be more careful in future.

EARTHQUAKES AT MACAO.

24th inst.
A series of earthquake shocks, which lasted for some seconds on each occasion, created a considerable amount of alarm at Macao yesterday. The first seismic disturbance was felt about ten o'clock in the forenoon and during the day there were several shocks. Although, fortunately none was of a very severe character. About four o'clock in the morning another shock was experienced, the worst that had passed over the colony during the day. It was long continued and seemed to be of a threatening character. In every house articles of crockery were clattering on the shelves while the residents were undergoing a most unpleasant sensation. So far it is believed that no damages of any serious nature was caused, but the people of Macao are earnestly trusting that the earthquakes have passed for good.

25th inst.
The seismic disturbance which occurred at Macao on Sunday and Monday morning, as reported in our last issue, continued, with intervals, throughout the day yesterday. The latest report to hand from the forenoon, the neighbouring Colony states that a severe shock, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, as of a distant peal of thunder, was felt between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. The vibrations were the most prolonged that have been felt since the first shock on Sunday morning. Photo frames, vases and other ornaments in houses on the Praia Grande were thrown down from tables and stands, so severe and continued was the shock. The heat throughout the day was intense, and at night there were vivid flashes of lightning. There was much consternation amongst the people, who have never felt anything quite so unnerving in their experience of earthquakes in these regions.

In connection with the above report it is interesting to learn that on the 11th inst. great vibrations were registered on the seismograph in the Osaka Meteorological Station, and a telegram was later received in Tokyo from the Shanghai Meteorological Station to the effect that heavy tremors were also registered at Shanghai, the most extensive since the establishment of the station last year. The centre of the tremors was estimated to be about 2,200 miles west of Shanghai, and it is believed a disastrous earthquake has occurred somewhere in India.

MACAO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

PROPOSED RECLAMATION.

For several years past the subject of the reclamation of the foreshore from the Boa Vista Hotel to the Barra Fort in the inner harbour at Macao engaged public attention from time to time. Repeatedly our Macao correspondent urged the expediency in the interest of the public health no less than to the benefit of the public exchequer, that the scheme should be carried into execution. During the administration of a former Governor, His Excellency Senhor José Horta e Costa, the project was not only considered but elaborated in its entirety by the Director of Public Works, Mr. A. Breen Nunes, and by the Executive Council of Government strongly recommended for adoption by the Central Government in Lisbon. When the project and the report reached Portugal it received the same fate that many of its predecessors had done. It was shelved. It appears now that, thanks to the energy of the present head of the Executive, Senhor Morais, the reclamation scheme has not only been revived, but it is very shortly to be put into execution. We are informed on the best authority that a commencement will be made with the works in about a fortnight's time.

The long length of foreshore to be reclaimed includes all that portion from the present end of Praia Grande at the foot of the hill, where stands the Boa Vista Hotel, right along as far as the western extremity of Macao in Barra Fort. The work should not be difficult of accomplishment. The water is shallow within the boundaries of the proposed reclamation. An important consideration is that earth for filling is obtainable within easy reach of the sea by cutting down the hill at the back of the hotel and removing the little insanitary district inhabited by the people supplying the labour for the cracker factory in Tanque Malmo. When completed this reclamation will afford a continuous spacious esplanade from the Public Garden at the one end to the Barra Fort at the other. It will add considerably to the limited building area along the waterfront in Macao, and some excellent residential sites will be available with frontage to the sea. This important public work is probably one of the most extensive that will be undertaken by the Portuguese Government, and it remains to be seen how long it will be hurried on to completion once a start is made. Macao has earned an unenviable notoriety for dilatoriness in its public enterprises in the past. It has generally relegated to the Greek Kalends works of public utility and pressing urgency, as witness the harbour dredging scheme. But with the projected reclamation we have reason to believe that the Administration is in real earnest, and a public undertaking of no small magnitude for Macao may be completed sooner than most people will generally concede for that colony.

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th July.

EARTHQUAKE.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Canton yesterday and one to-day. All the shocks occurred between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. About ten days ago a piece

of land containing about two English acres suddenly disappeared, leaving a small lake in its place. This occurred a few miles north from the city at a place called Shek Sun. The natives have been sounding the gong and can find no bottom at 100 Chinese feet deep. It may be that the sinking of the land and the earthquakes have some connection.

EXCLUSION TREATY
The Chinese continue to discuss the proposed exclusion treaty. A large meeting was called for Sunday, the 23rd inst. The meeting was well attended and considerable talking was done. The merchants find it difficult to come to a decision. There are so many interests involved that a good many are afraid to take the final plunge.

THE VICKROY.
A good many rumours are afloat regarding the health of the Viceroy. Whether he is really sick or only in need of a little rest with the coming of the hot weather may not be easily determined. At any rate he is not disposed to do much business and the underlings are not making matters any better. Their chief business seems to be blocking business.

THE LATE REV. A. G. JONES.

The Rev. A. G. Jones, whose sad death through the fall of a temple on Taishan, was announced in our issue of the 18th inst., was the senior missionary in Shantung of the English Baptist Missionary Society. He was born in Ireland and had been in China some 28 years, having arrived to be Dr. Timothy Richard's only colleague at the beginning of the great famine in North China. When Dr. Richard went to distribute famine relief in Shansi, Mr. Jones was left alone in charge of the work at Ching-chou, having then been some 12 years in the country. He lived to see the little church of 60 grow to a membership of over 4,000, and largely through his efforts the staff of the Mission was increased to fourteen or fifteen men. At the beginning of his missionary career he was engaged in a great deal of evangelistic work and personally opened up new districts, but for many years past his main strength was put into theological teaching. No missionary was ever more entirely devoted to his work. Large powers of mind; wide experience of men; deep reading in foreign and Chinese literature; unusual organising ability, with a remarkably devout and earnest spiritual life; made him a missionary of uncommon power. Not by years alone, but by force of character, experience and wisdom, he was leader in the Mission. If he were less known, that he devoted to his work from his own district, it was because he always preferred hard work at home in running about and talking; but all who met him knew that he was an uncommon type of man, and those who knew him most intimately admired him most and trusted him fully.

He sacrificed large business interests in England that he might stay and work in China. Mrs. Jones, with his only son, went to England in the spring to attend to the education of their two daughters already there. Mr. Jones left Ching-chou about a month ago carrying with him plenty of work, intending to spend the summer in Taishan, preparing for the press the theological work on which he had already been engaged some years. Though he was under sixty years of age and seemed to have long years of work before him, those who have seen his earnest unselfish life of toil and self-sacrifice, cannot but feel more of thankfulness than of regret—thankfulness for a noble life, well spent to the very end.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail. Or knock the breast, no weakness, no complaint. Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fair.

And what may quiet in a death so noble.

—N. G. D. News.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. ODAGIRI.

The announcement that Mr. Odagiri has resigned his post of Consul-General here for Japan will be received with general regret, says the *N. C. D. News*. Mr. Odagiri performed his duties to his country during the very trying circumstances of the last eighteen months with conspicuous ability and unflinching courage, and he approved himself to all with whom he came in contact, including those who are unfortunately for the time his country's enemies, as in every respect worthy to bear "the grand old name of gentleman." His charming wife will also be greatly missed, and it only remains to wish him every success in his new career, and hope that Shanghai will again be his sphere of action.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

Very nearly fifteen hundred persons attended the mass meeting called on Wednesday afternoon at the Wupen Girls' School, Shanghai, outside the West-gate, to discuss the proposed boycott on American goods. The meeting was referred to putting into operation to-day the boycott on everything American, as a protest against the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty, the period of two months having expired yesterday afternoon, the 20th of July. There were also a large number of Chinese ladies, both old and young, present, who followed with intelligent interest the speeches that were made at the meeting. This alone, says the *N. C. D. News*, shows that China is indeed awakening when over a hundred ladies attend a mass meeting specially meant as an assembly of the sterner sex. Besides the members of the Chinese Educational Association and older students of twenty odd schools there were present a large number of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and kindred associations of the majority of the treaty ports and from many inland cities and towns who had come to assure the Shanghai Committee of their hearty support. There were also present Messrs. Su Pao-tsun and Shao Ching-tao, leading members of the Executive Committee of the Pledge Goods Guild; Su Tze-ying, of the Executive Committee of Silk Guild; the chief partners of the Old Shun Kee, South Shun Kee, Ching Chang, and other houses representing the kerosene oil trade; a partner of the Sheng Yü Hong, the leading sundries goods house in Shanghai; a partner of the Tabagueria Filipina, and others representing the cigarette trade; a representative of Ko Tze Hong, the leading Chinese iron and metals house in Shanghai and representatives from the native Banks Guild, ginseng trade, hemp sack, flour, sea delicacies, and other trades; also representatives of leading Canton, Fukien, Hankow, and Shanghai houses, and representatives of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Schools Association, and others too numerous to mention, making a total present at the meeting of over 1,450 men. There were quite a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches made, in which the speakers exhorted everyone present to maintain a firm front to show to the world that in this instance, at any rate, there is a united China. "For," said one gentleman (Taotai Ma), "some Americans have sneered at us saying that there is nothing to fear because we Chinese never can unite. Even the previous U. S. Minister in a recent speech made the same sneering allusion. We will show by pre-

cept and example how fallacious an idea this is on the part of such Americans." Other speakers showed how little Japan by her unity and determination had beaten her huge opponent Russia, showing the world what Asiatics are able to do when thoroughly aroused. Cannot China easily do the same? Cannot China by a united front and firm determination obtain her desire, also, by the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Treaty? At this stage of the proceedings the members of the Pledge Goods Guild came forward and swore that beginning from the 20th of July they had decided not to buy any more American piece and other goods until the purpose to view of the nation had been properly obtained. The meeting was then asked for a show of hands that beginning from the next day no one present would purchase or contract for any more goods of American manufacture. Every one present raised his or her hand. The meeting then separated. It may be stated that a discussion ensued near the end of the meeting as to what should be done with regard to such American goods as are still in the hands of merchants and traders here. It was unanimously declared that every one present would do his best to assist by every means in his power to get rid of their goods, so that no one need lose by the boycott.

The Shanghai Mercury of 21st inst. says:—Yesterday at 4 p.m. the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (taotai) convened a mass meeting of local merchants; some American merchants and journalists also attended. There were many speakers and one of them urged that they should stop buying American goods from the 20th, but as contract goods would still come to China for some time an extension of the date of boycotting till the 18th of the moon should be allowed. However, the speaker was soon silenced. The leading merchants then signed documents promising not to deal in American goods. The following are the leading merchants who signed the same:—Chu Lau-lung, iron dealer. Shan Chin-lao, piece goods. Su Pao-tsun, kerosene oil. Ting Ching-chai, general stores. Chu Pao-san, flour merchant. Lin Shu-yang, luncheon market.

The same afternoon at the Society of Commercial Science another meeting was held when over 1,000 persons attended. The Ningpo Guild will meet to-day on the same subject.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce wired to other ports the fact that the guilds of various branches of commerce had signed an agreement not to deal with American goods after the 20th July. All the native newspapers published a report of an interview between Taotai Tseng and Mr. Rodgers, the U. S. Consul General which took place on the 20th July. The gist of the views expressed by Mr. Rodgers is similar to that mentioned in his despatch to the Shanghai Taotai. Amongst other things Mr. Rodgers is alleged to have said that he received a telegram from the U. S. Minister at Peking on the 19th July to the effect that the boycotting of American goods was simply a case of Chinese and not of the American merchants while they are endeavouring to get better treatment for the Chinese in America, and the movement having had no effect, the U. S. Minister is at present negotiating with the Waiwupu to arrange a better arrangement and is in hopes of having the matter soon settled. Tseng Taotai then asked the United States Consul General to give him a copy of the despatch signed by him, but the Consul-General said: "Do you not believe in me?" Tseng Taotai said he believed in him, but the public would not believe a mere word of his. After a long interview without much result, it seems from the report, Tseng Taotai left the U. S. Consul-General.

A number of influential Chinese merchants called on Mr. R. H. Hunt, manager of the Standard Oil Co., this morning and told him that a meeting had been held last night to regard to the proposed boycott on American goods. They explained that at the meeting the movement had been thoroughly discussed and it was clearly understood that President Roosevelt could not do anything in the matter without the sanction of Congress. They were also aware that Congress was not in session at present and would not meet until December. Also that it would be fair to the American people to take any further steps in the matter until such time as Congress did meet, therefore it was decided at the meeting last night that nothing should be done until December, so as to see what measure Congress intended to adopt. After some further discussion in a most friendly and rational manner, the merchants took their departure.

Noel Murray & Co., in their report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated 20th July, say:—The two months probation which certain of the would-be leading spirits in China gave to the movement for the repeal of the proposed new clause in the Exclusion Act having expired, and no satisfaction having so far been received, the question of taking energetic action is now to the fore. A mass meeting of upwards of 1,500 representatives of all classes of trade was held last night, and although it was pretty unanimous that something should be done, it seemed difficult to decide where to draw the line, and the result was a by no means unanimous resolution that no further orders be given for products of the United States. A supplementary meeting is to be held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, when possibly some feasible plan may be evolved, but so far the piece goods dealers at all events, do not seem inclined to commit themselves to any comprehensive boycott, for the natural reason they do not wish to jeopardize their trade. The questions involved do not appear to have been properly thought out by the organisers of the meeting. On one of the most prominent of the piece goods dealers inquiring what he was expected to do with the goods he had on order, was told by the chairman not to take them, but when he replied he could not "lose face" in that manner, the answer was "well, don't order any more"—or words to that effect. No very great importance need be attached to this agitation, in our opinion. A very small proportion of China's millions cares a straw about the treatment their nationals receive in other countries, and it would weigh absolutely nothing against a possible commercial gain, however small. It is purely and simply a bluff although it may not be so intended by the promoters, and judging by the effect it is producing on interested parties in the States, it is having just the desired result. Probably no more inopportune time than the present, so far as piece goods are concerned, could have been selected for the promulgation of such a scheme, one great fear being that such an opportunity would not be lost sight of by the Japanese, who would immediately stir the tide and supply Manchuria's wants, either direct or from the States.

The following petition has been prepared by the students of Anglo-Chinese College at Fochow and has been duly sent, through Consul Gracey, to the President and Secretary of the United States, and to Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the American Minister at Peking. A number of copies of the same petition will be sent to the respective members of the two Houses of

Congress in the United States, through Dr. Geo. H. Smyth, a former President of this college, who is now in San Francisco.

Anglo-Chinese College, Fochow, China, 26th June, 1905.

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Sir,—Your petitioners, the three hundred and fifty Chinese teachers and students of the Anglo-Chinese College, Fochow, China, in the matter of requesting the modification of the Exclusion Treaty on its expiration, the restoration of Chinese liberty in America, and the vindication of equal rights in your honourable country, beg to submit the following:—Your petitioners have been much influenced by the discipline of Christianity introduced by your honourable country since they received fostering and instruction from the American people and have at last possessed the spirit of gratitude. As human beings, they have a direct responsibility to their government; as subjects, they have a duty to fulfil towards their government. Therefore six months before the expiration of the Exclusion Act, they hasten to protest against the Exclusion Treaty enacted by your honourable country and the ill-treatment of Chinese by Americans which bring not only a disgrace to the dignity of China, but cast a blot on the civilisation of your honourable country. In considering the races of the world, no matter how ignorant and how base the Chinese may seem to be, still they are not inferior to the negroes. With the cost of your own blood you maintained for them equal rights, released them from slavery, and let them enjoy the privileges of liberty. This forms one of the grandest and most glorious enterprises in the history of the world. How is it that in the case of the Chinese you enacted an Exclusion Law, inflicted all sorts of ill-treatment upon them, and evidently reserved liberty and equal rights in the "Village of Unknown Quality" or an iron safe? Why do you not distinguish between the Release from Slavery and the Exclusion Acts against Chinese in order that the glory and disgrace may stand evident?

2.—Your honourable country has often declared that you are China's friend and that you are unwilling to allow any power to disturb her peace. For this, the four hundred million brethren have been deeply grateful. Why, on the other hand, do you oppress the Chinese by introducing the Exclusion Acts which will no countenance such oppressed Chinese in like manner as you, and no country has ever received such ill-treatment from you as has China? Chinese people constitute China; if you acknowledge China as your friend why do you, disregarding the desire of other powers, practise such unkind and oppressive acts which mean that your friend is deprived of liberty and equal rights?

3.—The maintenance of peace in the East by your honourable country, regardless of pains, is to keep the "Open Door" policy which is the essential of commerce. The vitality of commerce lies, it is universally admitted, in industry, and if you unduly restrict Chinese industry or labour in your country, you narrow your commerce in China because when the Chinese are excluded, in self-defence, they might, with all their efforts, try to boycott American goods. The result will be that no Chinese will use American goods or products. It means less trade for your country, it means less trade that you exclude your commerce from China.

4.—Your country has professed to be a Christian country, and has been acknowledged as such, and the fundamental principle of Christianity is to "Love God and thy neighbour as thyself." In obedience to the command of the Lord Jesus, you have sent out missionaries to all parts of the world and even into the "Celestial Empire" to proclaim the "good tidings." No doubt your trust is sacred and your motive not only laudable but honourable. The people of China do not read as much as your people do, but they watch carefully the deeds of the missionaries and the treatment which their home country gives to the Chinese to whom you have preached "Love thy neighbour as thyself." They do not quite understand why your people in China preach the doctrine of Love, while in America you treat Chinese worse than any other nation may, even the negroes! You really love God, you must prove your love by loving the brethren whom you can see on this earth, then the words which proceed from the mouths of your missionaries will have signal force in the minds of Chinese. For "example speaks louder than words" and it is "deeds not words" that have a secret influence over the people.

5.—Your honourable country has, since the opening of your history, the reputation of "daring to do right, daring to stand alone" as it was shown to all the world in the War with England when you claimed, and insisted upon securing, equal rights. The tree of liberty was planted and the ball of liberty was rung in America, but the branches of the tree have extended and the sound of the bell has echoed in Cuba. The people of Cuba, awakened by the sound of the bell of liberty, and long impatient under the yoke of Spain, attempted to throw off the yoke. By the brave and undaunted assistance of your country, they have become independent at your cost. The question of slavery which caused the Civil War in your country is another instance which proved that you would brave any dangers and difficulties to do right rather than have it forfeited by any man or nation. The integrity of China during the crisis of a few years ago is said to have been preserved by your honourable country. If such good and praiseworthy courage has been the object of your government; if you dared to stand against England on the question of Taxation without Representation; if you challenged Spain to fight on the Independence of Cuba; and if you dared to oppose Slavery among your fellow-countrymen with the cost of your life; your petitioners have faith to believe that in the recasting of the Exclusion Acts your honourable country will maintain her reputation for righteousness and deal fairly with the Chinese government.

1.—Objecting that any discrimination should be made between immigrants and travellers from China, or Chinese residents in America, and those from any other country.
2.—That no discrimination should be made between the examinations or measurements of Chinese and those from any other country at ports of entry. The naked examinations of Chinese shall be discontinued.
3.—That the buildings provided for the shelter of Chinese immigrants awaiting examination at ports of entry shall be the same as those provided for the shelter of the people from any other country. No buildings such as water houses shall be specially erected for Chinese alone, and in case of sickness, Chinese shall be allowed the attendance of physicians just as the people from any other country.
4.—That Chinese immigrants having obtained the right to enter and to stop purchasing goods of American manufacture, if he or she wished to do so. Not only is it impossible for your honourable country to interfere with our liberty in this matter, but even our own Government cannot coerce its people into buying any special goods, if they do not care to do so. Mr. Rodgers said that the U. S. government was

relatives of the immigrant may be allowed to be present and, in case of disapproval, the immigrant may be allowed to engage a lawyer to make an appeal, and that his petition shall not pass through the hands of the judicial examiner.
6.—That no objections shall be made to Chinese students in America as to their choice of study and their choice of schools, and the school expenses being delayed by the students themselves, restrictions limiting the amount of ready money shall be the same as those for students from any other country. Chinese students may be allowed to work outside of school hours, to support themselves while pursuing their education, if they find it necessary to do so, without being regarded as coolies or prohibited labourers.

7.—That besides the favoured classes, as writers, cooks, laundrymen, partners, business men, and skilled mechanics, all managers, agents, buyers, sellers, clerks, accountants, restaurateurs and boarding-houses, manufacturers of tobacco, cigarettes, books, and toys, and all kinds of Chinese retail dealers shall be regarded as merchants.
8.—That Chinese merchants having no property or bills collectible in America (no matter how much) shall have the liberty to travel at any time to any place without being compelled to return to America at a specified time. In case of the non-return of the immigrant, the authorised agent shall have the power to collect the debts, if any, in America.

9.—That all registered Chinese, and those Chinese who go to America in the future, shall be treated justly and fairly by both the government and the people of America and shall be secured in all their rights as legal residents.
10.—That in case it should become necessary to destroy buildings occupied by Chinese in order to exterminate plague, suitable buildings or accommodations should be provided by the government for the occupants of such buildings.

The foregoing five statements and ten propositions express the thoughts and sentiments of your petitioners who humbly and earnestly request that you will give this matter your careful consideration, and try your best to modify, if not to cancel, the Exclusion Acts, that the people of the Middle Kingdom may also share the privileges, liberty, and equal rights which you have so long enjoyed.

As a last request, your petitioners beg respectfully that an early reply may be sent to

Your most obedient servants,
EDWARD S. LING,
Chairman of the Committee for Students and Teachers of the Anglo-Chinese College, Fochow, China.

S. H. LAU,
Hon. Secretary.

AT SHANGHAI.

We take the following from the *N. C. D. News* of the 22nd inst.:—An interview between Tseng Taotai, Chairman of the committee in charge of matters relating to the American boycott, and U. S. Consul-General Rodgers, took place on Thursday, the 20th instant, a report of which in the shape of a letter from Tseng Taotai appeared in the *Sinuhwa* yesterday morning, a portion of which we translate.

After stating that he had been called on important business to Chingchou (Kailing) on the 14th inst., Tseng Taotai said that he received, while there, on the 14th and 15th inst., two patches respectively from the U. S. Consul-General, Yuan Taotai, of Shanghai; the Optimus, Mr. Chang Chien and Taotai Sze Tsing-ying, head of the Executive Committee of the Silk Guild, all of whom earnestly exhorted him to return at once to Shanghai. Accordingly on the 17th he (Tseng) returned to this port. On both the 18th and the 19th inst. he wrote to the U. S. Consul-General to arrange for an interview, but Mr. Rodgers, owing to being occupied with other important business in the morning and he himself, having engagements in the afternoon, there was no interview until the 20th instant. "Mr. Rodgers asked me," states Tseng Taotai, "whether I had seen his letter to Yuan Taotai, to which I replied in the affirmative. I also stated that I had seen the telegram which Yuan Taotai had sent to Minister Rockhill, in Peking. Mr. Rodgers then asked me whether I remembered our interview both in this Consulate and at the Chew Garden, in which we had conferred on the question of waiting six months before doing anything more in the matter. To this I replied that I remembered that we gave two months to arrange matters in when you said that you wanted six months. This however we at once refused to do. Mr. Rodgers then said that this was not the time to deal with the matter in hand since the U. S. Congress would not assemble until November next. We replied that circumstances altered cases. As for instance two months ago that day, there was an interview between ourselves. That day was a Sunday, a day in which I never did business, but owing to the great importance of the impending crisis I broke my strict rule of life and attended the meeting. Indeed, I dared not do otherwise than attend at your invitation. Again, for instance, if some power were to make a descent on the Philippine Islands for the purpose of seizing them, and that at a time when Congress had not yet assembled, would you wait until Congress had assembled to decide matters, or would you not at once send troops and warships to oppose the invaders? Mr. Rodgers replied that this was a case of national danger and was not on a par with arranging a treaty. 'Yes,' I replied, 'an ordinary treaty may wait until Congress has re-assembled, but you can hardly call the present crisis an ordinary one. When our Government proves itself unable to protest, then the people must rise up to do so. According to the treaty when it expired, the matter should have been taken out before Congress dissolved last year. Why should they have waited until now?'"

"Mr. Rodgers—Our Government has already decided to revise for the better the next treaty. Moreover I received a telegram from our Minister at Peking expressing a wish to settle matters at an early date." I said that this was very good news, and asked Mr. Rodgers if he would give me a written guarantee that matters would be immediately settled, so that I could show it to every one interested in the crisis. Mr. Rodgers said: "I cannot conveniently give you such a written document, but surely you believe what I tell you?" I replied that of course I had the utmost confidence in the truth of Mr. Rodgers' words but that I was afraid that other people would not believe my words. Mr. Rodgers, then asked me to use my influence as a member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to persuade our people to be patient and wait for our respective Governments to settle matters. Moreover, that if a change in the ordinary course of things should take place here (Mr. Rodgers) was afraid that unfriendliness between the two countries would follow. I replied that what he said that we should patiently wait for our respective governments to ratify the treaty was perfectly right, but every one had the liberty, and right, to stop purchasing goods of American manufacture, if he or she wished to do so. "Not only is it impossible for your honourable country to interfere with our liberty in this matter, but even our own Government cannot coerce its people into buying any special goods, if they do not care to do so." Mr. Rodgers said that the U. S. government was

really desirous of revising for the better the treaty; it was only the U. S. Customs officers who were ill-treating Chinese visitors. Finally I said that as there would be a mass meeting in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, I would tell the meeting what the U. S. Consul-General had said, and his wish to settle matters amicably. "If," said I, "my people are willing to postpone matters I will give you a reply within three days. If they should be dissatisfied you must pardon me if I cannot do as you would wish." We then shook hands, and when we parted it was already 12 o'clock."

The following correspondence appeared in the Shanghai Journal of the same day:—
To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—In the present agitation re "The American Exclusion Act" and the boycott upon the part of the Chinese as a peaceful protest, I am of the opinion that the question at issue is not understood by the majority of our readers any more than that it is by the great mass of the American people; otherwise I feel safe in stating, as an American, that they (the American people) would of themselves adopt the necessary measures to do away with the degrading injustice to which Chinese entitled by treaty rights to enter the United States are subjected by the acts of over-zealous Customs officials.

The intent of all laws and regulations bearing upon the subject is to protect the American working-class by excluding the Chinese coolies, founded on the basis that the Chinese coolies' habits, customs, and mode of living permit him to offer his labour for wages upon which the American working class could not exist.

Without entering upon a discussion of the right or wrong of the discrimination against one national only instead of a dangerous class of all nationalities, the protest of the Chinese is not against the laws relating to the exclusion of the Chinese coolies, but against the abuses used in the administration of these laws whereby Chinese gentlemen, merchants, students, and others of the class entitled by solemn treaty to enter the country, even including the ladies and children of their families, are submitted to a degrading inquiry, with an eager search for technicalities that would admit of their being sent back to China, before the gates are opened to them. This subject, with the treaty conditions, the many laws, department rulings, the hold-up of Chinese gentlemen, students, merchants, with detention, and in many cases deportation, is too broad and extensive to admit of taking up in the limited space of your column; but the "present question" can be brought home to every fair-minded reader by taking the case of a passenger steamer arriving at San Francisco with the usual assortment of nationalities of first class passengers, English, French, German, Americans, Indians, Japanese, and several Chinese gentlemen. The usual goodfellowship exists that an ocean voyage will develop; upon arrival, every passenger is free except the Chinese, who must stand aside waiting the pleasure of a Customs official to put him through the "third degree," or searching inquiry. Reverse the conditions, take a "Semite," and let the reader answer, would he not come to China if their nationality alone was discriminated against, and they degraded before their fellow-passengers? and if necessarily forced them to come would they not feel that a boycott was a mild protest against such an outrage?

The laws or treaties created to keep out Chinese coolies which in the administration can be stretched to the point of holding up a young lady (the wife of an American officer) for several hours, degrading her in the eyes of her fellow-passengers, subjecting her to a searching inquiry, as the official records and newspaper articles in the early part of last year will show, are contrary to the sentiments of all true Americans, and I for one—engaged in business here whom this boycott may affect seriously—declare the Chinese are right, and express the hope that through this peaceful means may the weak compel the strong to do an act of justice, and may it remove the stain upon the otherwise white escutcheon of the Great American Nation with its principles of liberty, equity, and justice to all, irrespective of race, colour, creed, or nationality—I am, etc.

AN AMERICAN.

21st July.
Sir,—Taotai Ma and other speakers at the boycott meeting yesterday insist on the rights of Chinese to go anywhere they please. Will these same gentlemen kindly tell us whether they are prepared to recommend the Chinese Government to grant the same rights to foreigners in China? A correspondent referred to this subject recently in your columns, but the Chinese are singularly silent on this point. It is all very well to keep the doors of this Empire a "barred" land as far as real people foreigners are concerned, and at the same time how because coolies are kept down to limited numbers in the States.

Let the Chinese remember there are some 100,000 of their countrymen in America, while freely coming and going, buying land, trading, mining, and doing generally and freely as citizens of the country in America, while there are only a few thousands of white men in China, and they are penned up in reservations and debarrered from right of trading, and so on, in the interior.

Your readers await some reference to this point by native orators and agitators.—I am, etc.,

21st July.

PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS.

MUTUAL ACTION BY BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

24th inst.

We have received from the Consul-General for the United States in Hongkong copies of the notes which have passed between Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill on the subject of the protection of trademarks. Sir Ernest Satow wrote to his colleague:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that you have been authorized by your Government to effect with me by an exchange of notes an agreement for the reciprocal protection of American and British trademarks in China. I beg to thank you for this communication and to assure you that it affords me much satisfaction to enter into this reciprocal agreement, and that henceforth protection will be afforded in China by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for trademarks of citizens of the United States which have been duly registered in Great Britain in conformity with "The Patents, Designs, and Trademarks Act, 1883 to 1888." At the same time it appears necessary to mention that the consent in writing of His Majesty's Minister or Charge d'Affaires must be obtained on each occasion; which consent will be given as a matter of course in consequence of the assurance contained in your Note under reply that; effectual provision exists for the punishment in the United States Consular Courts in China of infringement; by such persons as come under the jurisdiction of those Courts, of the trademarks of British subjects which shall have been duly registered in the United States of America.

Mr. Rockhill in reply wrote:—The Acting Secretary of State of the United States has informed me in an instruction dated April 17th, 1905, that you have been authorized by your

Government to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the mutual protection of trademarks registered in the United States and Great Britain against infringement in China by the citizens or subjects of our respective nations, and he has given me authority to effect with you by an exchange of notes an agreement for the reciprocal protection of American and British trade marks in China. In pursuance of the general agreement reached between our respective governments on the subject, it affords me much satisfaction to agree on behalf of the Government of the United States, that henceforth trade marks of British subjects, having been duly registered in the United States of America, will be protected against infringement by such persons as come under the jurisdiction of the United States Consular Courts in China, in which effectual provision exists for the punishment of such infringements by American citizens.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

HELD IN HONGKONG.

To-night, at the Connaught Hotel, a big Chinese dinner party will be given in honour of Mr. Wang I-fong, the Chinese Commercial representative, who has just arrived here from Peking to look into local commercial conditions in this Colony, before proceeding into the interior of China and investigating matters pertaining to the commerce of the provinces. The hotel has been fully decorated, under the superintendence of the manager, Mr. F. Bishop, with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and the "flags of all nations." The hotel having so recently been re-painted and refurbished affords an excellent place for these functions, while the manager is ever indefatigable in looking after the welfare and catering to the comfort of his guests. Covers have been laid for 84 diners in all, and the private dining-room has been turned into a perfect parlour for the occasion, while a band stationed in the south verandah will add the charm of music to the proceedings.

CHINA AND THE MACKAY TREATY.

The following letter and enclosure have been courteously handed to us for publication, as of general interest:

Foreign Office.

June 15th, 1905.

Sir, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last addressed to Lord Percy in which you call attention to an answer reported to have been given by him in the House of Commons to the effect that His Majesty's Government had no information that China had ignored the terms of the Mackay Treaty.

In reply I am to enclose for your information a copy of His Lordship's reply on the subject to Sir G. Parker, M. P., of April 10th last to which presumably you refer and of which you appear from the terms of your letter to have received an inaccurate version.

With regard to your statement that the present moment was the single clause of the Treaty of September 8th, 1903, is actually effective, I am to inform you that the information in possession of this Department does not bear out your view. I am to add that His Majesty's Minister at Peking has recently been asked to report to what extent the Chinese Government have failed to put the Treaty into operation.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

F. A. CAMPBELL.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Company, Limited, Shanghai.

No. 1. Question asked in the House of Commons, April 10, 1905.

Sir Gilbert Parker.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he has any official information showing that the terms of the Mackay Treaty made in pursuance of Article XI of the Peking Protocol of September, 1903, to facilitate commercial relations between China and foreign countries have, in effect, been ignored by China; that the rights referred to have been violated by provincial officials who have levied taxes on goods covered by transit passes; have forcibly seized cargo at the barriers; and have illegally interfered with agents and employees of British merchants; that in contravention of the Mackay Treaty heavier duties are levied upon foreign-owned cotton-mills than on native mills in the country; that in contravention of Article II of the Treaty which provided for the introduction of a national uniform coinage, the provincial authorities continue to mint new copper currency; and that the reform in mining Regulations arranged for in Article IX of the Treaty have (sic) remained unfulfilled; and if so, whether the Government intend taking action, in concert with other Powers, to secure the fulfilment of the obligations into which China entered in 1911.

Answer.—No information of the acts alleged in the question has reached us. Such acts would be violations, not of the Treaty of 1903, but of Treaties concluded with China at an earlier date.

His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been informed, in reply to his inquiries as to the steps which had been taken to carry out the provisions of Article II of the Treaty of 1903, that the Office of Financial Administration has presented a Memorial to the Throne proposing the establishment of a general mint at Tientsin, for the coinage of silver and copper, and the introduction of a uniform national coinage. As soon as definite arrangements have been made, they will be communicated to Sir E. Satow.

With regard to the mining Regulations, the Chinese Government state that Regulations have been drawn up, but that it is necessary to consult the provincial authorities before the final arrangements could be settled.—N. C. D. News.

CHINA AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that China, which has been seeking the privilege of participating in the coming peace negotiations at Washington, has notified the Powers that the Government at Peking will not submit to any arrangement which may be arrived at between Japan and Russia without consulting China, in regard to the disposal of Manchuria.

The views of Constitutional and Progressist leaders on this question are published in Tokyo as follows:—If the Chinese Government desires to participate in the peace conference and to solve the Manchuria question, it should have solved the question by its own strength before the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. It is absurd of China, which was powerless to do anything before the great war was begun, to seek to participate in the peace conference. If China ignores the principle for which Japan is waging the war and also diplomatic usage and propriety, and insists on her demand to participate, Japan must chastise China in the interests of justice, humanity, and for the maintenance of the peace of the Orient.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK LITIGATION.

A COMPROMISE.

The *Japan Chronicle* is informed by Mr. Sakurai, one of the barristers retained, that the litigation between the Russo-Chinese Bank and Yuan Tze-Chang (formerly commander of the bank) and Chan Yung-fu (a partner in the late Shingtai Company of Kobe), which has been in progress for several years, has now been compromised. As will be remembered, the Russo-Chinese Bank sued Yuan Tze-Chang for the recovery of ¥170,000 in the Tokyo Court, and the defendant brought a counterclaim for ¥560,000. This resulted in an unsuccessful criminal action in the Kobe Court against him, and in consequence Yuan sued the Russo-Chinese Bank, demanding an apology and damages to the extent of ¥100,000. The Russo-Chinese Bank also sued Chan Yung-fu for the recovery of ¥50,000 on a promissory note. On the 13th instant a compromise was effected in Tokyo, when it was agreed between the parties concerned that all actions now pending would be withdrawn and all the claims against each other relinquished. The agreement was made in English, duly signed, and at the instance of Mr. C. Brenner the agreement was recorded in the archives of the Swiss Consulate-General at Yokohama. It was agreed that Chan Yung-fu would pay to the bank a sum of ¥18,000 for a promissory note for ¥50,000. An action which was about to be brought by the bank against the late Shingtai Company for the settlement of accounts, in which it was alleged ¥700,000 was due from the Chinese firm, is also abandoned.

THE OSAKA STABBING CASE.

REASONS OF THE COURT.

Considerable attention was aroused some weeks ago, says the *Japan Chronicle*, by the sentence passed upon a coolie named Kato Chojiro, who stabbed Mr. Ruegenberg, the assistant engineer of the Osaka Gas Company, the knife narrowly escaping a vital part. For this crime the coolie was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of fifteen days with labour. The sentence appeared lenient when contrasted with the offence, and seems to have encouraged the coolies to continue their menaces against Mr. Ruegenberg, who, after receiving many threats, was compelled to leave the country, and has now returned to America. In view of this latter circumstance we have applied for and obtained a copy of the judicial decision given, with a view of learning the reasons advanced for the leniency shown towards Mr. Ruegenberg's assailant.

We find that the judgement, after briefly summing up the facts of the case quoted in the decision of the preliminary examination, points out that in the proceedings of the public trial the prisoner admitted that he had injured Mr. Ruegenberg, but pleaded that he had no intention of committing the crime and that the act had been done in a fit of temporary insanity into which he was driven by extreme anger at the sight of his benefactor, one Mr. Morita (sic), lying prostrate and unconscious. [This was the man whom Mr. Ruegenberg knocked down when he was set upon by the coolies.] The prisoner, however, made a statement in the first preliminary examination to the effect that he was exceedingly angry to hear that his benefactor had been rendered unconscious and drew a knife he always carried with him and cut Ruegenberg, but that he had no intention of committing murder. From this statement, says the judgement, it is evident that the prisoner attacked Ruegenberg with the intention of assaulting him, in order to avenge the rough treatment received by his benefactor. The facts of the case mentioned are sufficiently established from further evidence, namely, the statement of Yokota Chukichi in the preliminary examination that he was surprised to see Morita knocked down and attempted to stop Ruegenberg, who was about to beat Morita again, when Kato (the prisoner) rushed up and stabbed Ruegenberg in the back; the statement of Ruegenberg that he was surrounded and beaten by a large number of workmen, and seizing a piece of wood (maruta) lying near by, he defended himself against his assailants when he was stabbed by a man whose name he does not know, and that he recovered from his wound and enabled to attend his office from May 8th, but the wound was not yet entirely healed; the medical report of Dr. Otsu regarding the injury of Ruegenberg, in which the doctor declared that the wound made it necessary for Ruegenberg to give up his work for a fortnight; and, finally, the blood-stained knife, which was seized.

In considering the law, the Court finds that the action of the prisoner comes under Clause 2 of Article 301 of the Criminal Code, but as extenuating circumstances exist in the case in favour of the prisoner (the Court does not distinctly mention what these are), the penalty prescribed in the Article in question will be commuted by two degrees, in accordance with Articles 89 and 90 of the Criminal Code. The Court therefore orders that the accused be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labour.

We may add that Article 301 provides that a person who shall have assaulted and injured another, causing him to be sick or incapacitated for work for over 20 days, is liable to imprisonment for one month to three years. In case the duration of sickness or incapacity for work is less than 20 days, imprisonment ranges from one month to one year.

The judgement is signed by Judges Makino Joichi, presiding, and Judges Oka Hachi and Sekiguchi Eiichi.

In a subsequent issue, the same journal remarked: Recently, in referring to the case of Mr. Ruegenberg at Osaka, who was stabbed in the back by a coolie and subsequently left the country we mentioned that after a slight punishment had been imposed upon the miscreant and Mr. Ruegenberg had recovered from the injury, the feeling against him on the part of the gang of coolies concerned was more virulent than before. Our information was that it was plainly indicated that Mr. Ruegenberg's life was in danger if he continued to remain in the service of the Osaka Gas Company, and "the efforts made to appease the coolies together failed, even monetary compensation for the imprisonment suffered being rejected as a solution while Mr. Ruegenberg remained alive."

With reference to the latter statement, Mr. Carroll Miller, Vice-President of the Company, has not offered these people any bribe whatever, nor has the Company ever thought of dealing with them in any way outside of the law. We are sorry if our remarks gave a wrong impression, and gladly make the correction, though we think a close perusal of the article in question will show that a "correction" is hardly necessary, as we did not suggest that the Gas Company had attempted to deal with the coolies independently after the law had taken its course. We learn, further, that Mr. Ruegenberg would have remained in Osaka regardless of the antagonism which was but, on account of the apparent personal danger, unfortunately seemed to have been aroused against him, he concluded that he could not accomplish his work properly against such odds; hence his departure for America, where he will occupy a position with one of the companies managed by the same parties that are interested in the Osaka Gas Company.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

FLEET REGATTA.

AT WEIHAIWEI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Weihaiwei, July 22nd. The annual regatta in connection with the ships of the China Squadron opened here on Monday last, under most favourable circumstances. The vessels in port were the *Albatross*, *Andromeda*, *Astron*, *Bonaventure*, *Cadmus*, *Clio*, *Diadem*, *Glory*, *Hecle*, *Hogue*, and *Iphigenia*.

Brief results of the racing are as under:—

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (pulled by boys).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Bonaventure*; 3, *Andromeda*.

CAPTAINS' CHALLENGE CUP, (rowed in 14-oared cutters).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Glory*.

TEN-OARED CUTTERS.—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Clio*; 3, *Hogue*.

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (pulled by boys).—1, *Bonaventure*; 2, *Andromeda*; 3, *Glory*.

CHEFEO CHALLENGE CUP, (large).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Glory*.

SKIFF RACE, (for officers).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Glory*; 3, *Bonaventure*.

FOURTEEN-OARED CUTTERS, (for marines).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Andromeda*.

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (day men).—1, *Bonaventure*; 2, *Hecle*; 3, *Cadmus*.

TEN-OARED CUTTERS, (marines).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Diadem*; 3, *Iphigenia*.

FIVE AND SIX-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS.—1, *Hogue*; 2, *Bonaventure*; 3, *Glory*.

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (for stokers).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Bonaventure*; 3, *Albatross*.

FOURTEEN-OARED CUTTERS, (stokers).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Glory*.

TEN-OARED CUTTERS, (stokers).—1, *Bonaventure*; 2, *Andromeda*; 3, *Hogue*.

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (day men and band).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Bonaventure*; 3, *Hecle*.

LAUNCHES.—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Glory*.

FIVE AND SIX-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (sub-officers).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Andromeda*; 3, *Diadem*.

FOURTEEN-OARED CUTTERS, (boys).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Andromeda*.

TEN-OARED CUTTERS, (boys).—1, *Bonaventure*; 2, *Astron*; 3, *Iphigenia*.

CHEFEO CHALLENGE CUP, (small).—1, *Andromeda*; 2, *Astron*; 3, *Bonaventure*.

PINNACLES.—1, *Bonaventure*; 2, *Hogue*; 3, *Glory*.

SKIFFS.—1, *Glory*; 2, *Albatross*; 3, *Glory*.

ARBUOTHIN CHALLENGE CUP, 5 and 6 oared gigs and whalers (officers).—1, *Albatross*; 2, *Glory*; 3, *Hecle*.

FOUR AND FIVE-OARED GIGS AND WHALERS, (marines).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Andromeda*; 3, *Albatross*.

JACKSON CHALLENGE CUP, (all comers).—1, *Glory*; 2, *Albatross*; 3, *Bonaventure*.

ADMIRAL'S CUP, (Andromeda). Sailed by Captain Nelson Omden.

At the close of the regatta Lady Noel distributed the prizes.

H.M.S. *Diadem* has taken over the duties of flagship.

RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The balance sheet and accounts of this Company for Mar. 31, (Singapore accounts to Feb. 28) have now been issued to shareholders.

The profit and loss account is in brief:—Balance forward £ 4,029,650 01 of gold

Brishane charges 587 from 40,158 tons

Raub and Singapore 24,045 after paying

Electrical upkeep 3,388 royalty &c. £28,872

Amounts written off 5,566 Balance 8,745

£37,617 £37,617

The Directors regret that mining operations have not shown a more successful result. Mr. C. G. Warnford Lock resigned, but is responsible for the annual report, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. H. Martin, M.I.M.M.

The chief points of interest to the public in the lengthy annual report are as follows:—

In submitting the Annual Report upon your mining and milling operations, the third since the company was formed, I cannot

disguise a feeling that we have deserved better luck than has fallen to us. That there has been no slackening off in our efforts to reduce

working expenses is abundantly shown in the cost-sheets, and, while these have already been brought below the minimum I originally predicted, and quite eclipse everything but the

great Alaskan Mines, further economies are still in course of being introduced. That our

progress has been slow, I admit. That it has taken us three years to re-model and rebuild this enterprise, and that we have not yet

finished our task, may seem blameworthy to those who do not know the *Far East*; but, the fact that we have reduced working expenses to

nearly one-fourth of what they were, is a record that will take a lot of beating.

There is, however, another side to the picture. As fast as we have cut down expenses, the

grade of the ore has fallen off. Indeed, the latter has been rather more rapid than the former, and for a few months it actually caught

us up, and left a deficit. We had scarcely entered on the year, when our returns began

diminishing, and, though the *Far East* was improving, the general tendency has been

downwards, with a decided impoverishment in depth. To what extent this last feature may

continue, will only be known as still greater depth is reached—it may be only local, or it

may be persistent. Had the previous year's average of 5 dwt. been maintained, we should

have earned a handsome profit. As it is, we have only just kept our heads above water.

So long as this can be done, there is room for hope, and that it can be done, especially when

the tailings' treatment shall help to swell the revenue, I have not the smallest doubt. Mean-

time, we can only patiently await future developments, and economise. At any rate, there is a large amount of surface and shallow

ground which can be profitably worked.

Labour.—On this head there is the usual satisfactory report to make—plethoric, healthy,

thriving, industrious and contented. Doubtless the district is popular with the Chinese, but rational handling of the coolies has much more to do with the good work we get out of them than any other cause or combination of causes, each in his special class of labour being wonderfully cheap, and efficient when well

looked after.

Timber and Firewood.—We still have abundant supplies of both the hard and soft building woods, mine poles and slabs, and firewood, within the limits of the concession. Our

average monthly consumption of mine timber costs us \$500, and have lately been using four or five times that amount for new construction

from over \$2000 a month to between \$250 and \$300 since the extended application of electric power; and it will be further curtailed when

our new plant is finished.

Power.—What has already been said under "Firewood" is of itself sufficient to emphasize

the value of our water power and electric transmission plant at Sempan. Indeed, but for its existence, I have no doubt whatever that the Raub mine would have followed Silencing, Pujon, and the rest long ago. Just as it is a lasting monument to the foresight and enterprise of your first Manager—remaining, as it does, the only installation of the kind in the whole of the Peninsula—it is to the continued discredit of the Government that our rights to a supply of water unimpeded with tailings should be consistently ignored. Volumes of protest have been written from this office, and a pretence of helping us has been made by a clause as to river fouling in the new Mining Enactment, but the clause is a farce, and has not been enforced; in fact, as with most enactments, there is a Commission sitting to discuss its repeal, and meantime the Sempan river continues to be nothing more or less than a tailrace for the alluvial tin miners. Hence an abnormal wear and tear of our plant, an inflated pay roll for digging gravel out of our setting pits, and a constant menace of demolition of the station, as occurred in 1902.

The average monthly cost of generating and transmitting electric current, including salaries, wages and stores, but not depreciation, has been about \$1,300. The effective horse-power employed (including lighting) has been gradually increased during the year from 100 h.p. to 200 h.p., and soon there will be a further 50 h.p. in use. At 2.5 h.p. the cost per h.p. per month works out at about \$65, or 87 per h.p. per annum, which is much the same as the lowest figures in Europe.

New Main Shaft (Bukit Koman). It is unnecessary to remind you that the New Main Shaft scheme arose from three considerations. The first and foremost was that, having reduced our running expenses to an exceptionally low figure, we were able to extract at a profit such low-grade stone that there seemed every prospect of a long future, for the mine, and the likelihood of much deeper working. The second was that insurmountable conditions had already proved the existing main shaft to be incapable of extension to such depths. The third was a desire on the part of the Government to test whether paying gold could be found at depths much exceeding those in which all previous gold mining in the country has invariably ceased. It was the last-named circumstance that led to the Pahang Government contributing to the cost, and stipulating that the shaft should be sunk to 1,500 ft.

The location of the new shaft had to be adapted to three paramount conditions:—(a) solid ground to sink in and build on; (b) accessibility to all roads; (c) facility for automatic conveyance of ore to mill. Hence the site chosen. But this site, being necessarily off the line of our present principal lode, is less convenient than the old shaft for that lode alone at shallow depths. Therefore, when it began to look as if even at 440 ft. we were going to encounter little or no payable stone, there was only one rational course to be taken, viz.: To suspend outlay on the new shaft until everything possible had been done with the old, or till circumstances warranted resumption. That course I have taken, and for another would I be responsible. The new shaft can wait for years, if necessary, without any detriment whatever, and the work can be taken up again, and pushed ahead in development of the original programme whenever it shall seem to your responsible officers that it is expedient. To this the Government should gladly accede, for it must surely be obvious that no mining company is going to sink a shaft to 1,500 ft. single-handed. To most people, too, at a time, and the mine developed from that, would seem more business-like.

Plant and Machinery.—The installation of new plant and machinery has again made great inroads on our capital, principally in connection with the extension of electric motive power, and the cyanidation of our tailings.

At Sempan, we are adding a new turbine and generator capable of delivering 300 h.p. at the mine. This will be quite an up-to-date machine, and will be provided with the most approved automatic control, by which we hope to secure more even running, with a reduction of labour. The addition to the building and the necessary foundations to accommodate this machinery are complete, and the plant itself is all on the ground and in course of erection.

At Bukit Koman, the new electric hoist arrived broken, and it was July before the deficiencies were made good. The electrically-driven Cornish pump—the first and only one of its kind in the whole world—was put to work in July, and has run beautifully without a moment's stop ever since. It is a most successful installation, and its economy is remarkable, saving at least \$1,000 a month in fuel.

To enable ore-raising to be confined within certain hours, and thus admit of all the other work of the mine being done through the one shaft, automatically-tipping skips have been substituted for the old cage and truck system. While making the other changes, we carried the electric cable down the shaft, and so have continuous and abundant light at all stations.

A small electric motor and friction-gear drums (the latter obtained from a shaft which we no longer need to use) were erected on the north side of Koman hill, for cheaply hauling timber, &c., to the New Main Shaft.

WORKING COSTS OF PRINCIPAL MINES

COMPARED WITH RAUB.

	Cost per ton of gold	Cost per ton of gold
Alaska-Treadwell U.S.A.	540 775,000,000, 6,149,000	1,973
Mexican	120 239,453, 1,973	1,973
Raub	40 40,000, 1,973	1,973
Oriental	30 30,000, 1,973	1,973
Homestake U.S.A.	1,000 1,000,000, 2,492	2,492
Mercury	346 346,159, 2,492	2,492
Liberty Bell	60 60,430, 2,492	2,492
Crown Reef	120 120,000, 2,492	2,492
Simmer & Jack	165 165,237, 2,492	2,492
Mount Morgan	264 264,079, 2,492	2,492
Champion Reef India	220 220,000, 2,492	2,492
St. John del Rey Brazil	120 120,000, 2,492	2,492
Camp Bird	60 60,000, 2,492	2,492
U.S.A.	60 60,000, 2,492	2,492
At about half raised from less than 100 ft. deep.		
Employ much cheap native labour.		
Employ water power and electric transmission.		

IN PRAISE OF ITALIAN SHIP-BUILDING.

It is very well known that the two armoured cruisers *Nisida* and *Kasuga* built in Italy by the firm of Ansaldo-Armstrong of Genoa, and bought by Japan on the eve of the war, made a splendid record from the builders' yard to Singapore without a hitch. The *Nisida* and *Kasuga* learn now that Admiral Saiko, the chief of the Japanese Naval Staff, has telegraphed to the builders after the battle of

Tushima, in the following terms:—"Notwithstanding the short distance from the enemy at which the armoured cruisers *Nisida* and *Kasuga* have been during the battle, no projectile succeeded in perforating their armour. Moreover, they fought like real battleships, being all the time ahead under the heavy fire of the enemy. After battle the *Kasuga* remained at the sea five days longer looking for Russian ships. I am therefore very pleased to congratulate you on the splendid achievement attained by these

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	 \$916 3/8 10/
National Banks	 38 b.
China Traders	 73 b.
China Traders	 74 b.
Canton Insurances	 325
Hongkong Firs	 315 b.
H. C. & M. Steamboats	 85 sa. and 6.
Indo-Chinas	 203 sa. and 6.
China Sigsars	 63
Luzoni	 28 b.
Ruhs	 5 s.
Docks	 196
Kowloon Wharfs	 97 1/2 b. ex div.
Farmhams	 140 b.
Hongkong Lands	 116 1/2 b. ex div.
West Points	 57 1/2 b. ex div.
Hongkong Hotels	 141 b.
Shanghai Lands	 122 ex div.
Ewo Cottons	...